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Chaitra 27, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 17, 1974/*Chaitra* 27, 1898 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dispute over Ownership of Border Villages between Assam and Maghalaya

*711 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some border villages have become a matter of disputed ownership between the Governments of Meghalaya and Assam;

(b) whether some "volunteers" were recently sent from Meghalaya to occupy Garo-populated villages in the Goalpara and Darrang Districts of Assam; and

(c) the Government of India's efforts, if any, to normalise the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) The boundaries of the two States Assam and Meghalaya, have been determined by Parliament in the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. While there has not been any dispute over ownership of border villages between the Governments of Meghalaya and Assam, demands have been made by Garos of Kamrup and Goalpara Districts of Assam and Garo National Zonal Council of Action, Assam for transfer of Garo-inhabited villages from Assam to Meghalaya.

(b) Government do not have any information of "volunteers" being sent from Meghalaya to occupy such villages in Assam.

(c) Government of India are maintaining continuous contact with the State Governments of Assam and Meghalaya who are taking necessary measures for maintaining peace and order. The Chief Minister of Assam has also given an assurance for the protection of the rights of linguistic minorities in Assam.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am rather surprised at the reply given because the newspapers even today and yesterday carried headlines: "Border dispute: Meghalaya-Assam police face to face at Longpih." I have no time to read out all the things which have appeared. It says the place I mentioned is a border village and it is evidently being disputed by both the State Governments in so far as both had sent their police forces to the same area. I should like to know this. May I know whether the Meghalaya Government directly or through the Garo National Council with the tacit connivance of the Meghalaya Government is demanding transfer from Assam to Meghalaya of an area comprising 762 sq. miles in which 316 villages are involved with a Garo population as claimed by them of 65,000 and odd. It is in the Goalpara-Kamrup districts of Assam. Is the hon. Minister aware that since January there have been a number of clashes in this area, demonstrations, arrests and even police firings, leading to deaths and so on? Is it also a fact that the immediate provocation for this is the introduction of Assamese as the medium of education in the schools in those areas which are inhabited by Garos and other tribal

people? If so, Sir, I would like to know, in view of the fact that I gather that Assam has got similar, what one might call, boundary disputes with Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh also, and in view of the sensitive nature of this area, whether the Central Government is going to take any initiative to see that a peaceful settlement is brought about through discussions between both the Governments under the auspices of the Centre?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, I am not in a position to say whether Meghalaya has instigated or encouraged any sections of the Garo people in Assam to agitate for a merger of certain areas. The number of villages mentioned by him is correct. But, as I said, this matter has been raised and the Garo National Zonal Council have taken a stand and they are pursuing this matter. But, Sir, I also agree with him that there is need for action and we should not allow this emotional situation to escalate by making it worse. The difficulty is, Sir, there is no such compact area contiguous to Meghalaya and this question has been considered more than once in depth and it was concluded on merits that such a transfer would create more complications than solve any problem. More linguistic minorities would be created by transfer, along with Assamese-speaking, Bengali-speaking. Hindi-speaking, Garo-speaking and other people. Therefore, it is not as if it is a simple legitimate demand which can straightway be accepted and that Government is being unnecessarily unreasonable about it. It is a complicated problem. Emotionally, it is correct to say that Garos are agitated and I think this matter does require special attention and I think we shall try and see what can be done about it to diffuse the situation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it is really a question of agitation against the introduction of Assamese in these schools, I presume, Central Government can see to it that the Assam Government gives certain assurances to the linguistic minorities. But, I want to draw his attention to another news-item, appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of 31s March, where it is said: 'The inherent contradiction implied in the concept of common Governor is responsible for complicating the problem'. I would like to know from him, though what he has said is technically correct that boundaries have been fixed and settled, whether he is aware of the fact that the Governor, who is the same person, Governor of Assam and Governor of Meghalaya is making diametrically opposite and contradictory statements in his addresses to the two Assemblies, which is a strange thing. Inaugurating the Budget Session of the Assam Assembly, the Governor said:

> "Although demands had been raised from time to time for inclusion in Meghalaya of some strips of area near the border of the Kamrup and Golpara districts and Blocks 1 and 2 of the Mikir Hills district, my Government consider that in the light of clear and unambiguous decision of competent authorities in the past, there is basically no scope for any transfer in that regard."

The same Governor, in his address to the Meghalaya Assembly, says:

> "The border between Assam and Meghalaya and certain sectors has been a subject of controversy. The border in the Jaintia and Mikir Hills sector is the scene of continual tension over the years and a settlement regarding Blocks 1 and 2 of the Mikir Hills district is still to be arrived at".

I would like to know from him, whether the complications to which he referred, are not being aggravated by this kind of double game that the same personality, who is the Governor in both the cases, is playing? This area has strategic importance and the security of our country is also depen-

dent on it. We know that in this area, there are attempts by certain anti-Indian forces and separatist forces, who always try to foment discord, to bring about clashes between different communities. During the unfortunate language disturbances in Assam in fact some members of the ruling party had publicly stated that the hand of the CIA was behind it and all that kind of thing. I would like to know whether he is aware that an American organisation which is well known, MRA, Moral Re-armament, which is also supposed to be linked with CIA, has a very strong base in Meghalaya and one of the leading Ministers of the Meghalaya Government is a full-time member and organiser of the MRA. If so, is there not a ground for apprehending that there is a deliberate conspiracy going on to create trouble in this border area? May I also remind the hon. Minister in this connection with your permission that only a month or so ago there were complaints voiced on the floor of the Assam Assembly that a party of officials of the US Consulate in Calcutta, led by the famous or notorious Mr. Peter Burleigh, visited Assam and the Assam Government had objected to this. It reminded the Centre that on a previous occasion they had told the Centre that such people should not be permitted to visit that area without informing the Assam Government in advance and yet they have not been informed in this case. In view of all this, may I know whether the Centre is specially alive to the danger of these activities in this area and, if so, what do they propose to do in order to check this?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: So far as the question of Assamese language in schools is concerned, the matter has been involved in some controversy. Various experiments have been made. Regarding the question of the language being taught, as suggested by the hon. Member, I shall go into the question shortly and see whether the present agitation is in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with it, or has been aggravated by it.

Coming to the second question, it can hardly be denied that historically there has been a tendency on the part of some of the foreign powers to see that the border does not completely settle down or get stabilised. There have been forces at work. So, constant vigilance has been exercised to see that those forces do not get the upper hand. It is well-known that one of the members of the Government does belong to the MRA.

The other information which the hon. Member has given is also not denied that whenever a particular person belonging to the CIA visits some place, there are reports of certain incidents immediately after his visit. I am not willing to attribute to the person such extraordinary powers that a short visit by him would create or bring about such extraordinary results. So far as the need for vigilance, alertness for preventing any such activity creating more complications in the border areas is concerned, it is fully realised and every possible effort is being made to guard against such activities.

Regarding the question about the common Governor, although the Governor was the same, he was not acting in his own personal capacity. Nor was he discharging his special responsibility. In one case he acted on the advice of the Chief Minister of Assam and in the other case he acted on the advice of the Chief Minister of Meghalaya.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is this a desirable role to be played by the Governor in the same area?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I cannot express an opinion before going into the matter in detail.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Governors are also the agents of the President. What was the directive given by the Central Government to the Governor in this matter?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I come from an area which is involved in this. I am deeply distressed about it and I want that the situation should be normalised. Taking the last point made by the hon. Home Minister, I want to draw his attention to the fact that the position of the Governor has come into complete discredit in the entire region because of his contradictory statements, because a lay man is not supposed to know the constitutional provision by which a Governor may make a completely contradictory statement in different Assemblies. Then, I want to know from the hon. Minister, firstly, in view of the fact that if this type of disputes are allowed to continue, not only would it open a Pandora's box, but it would also give a handle to the external and internal forces of disruption, what steps do the Government propose to take to settle this problem.

Then, I have come to know that the Government of India have sent some reply to the Garo National Council regarding their demand. Will he kindly tell us the essence or contents of that reply?

Then, one of the grievances of the Garo people is that while in Meghalaya they are treated as Scheduled Tribes under the constitutional provision, in Assam they are treated as "other backward classes" even though the Assam Government have conferred all the benefits of the Scheduled Tribes to them. Do the Government propose to make suitable legislative changes and amendments in the Constitution to confer the benefits of the Scheduled Tribes to these people in Assam to remove the constitutional anomalies?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am not aware of the text of the reply which the hon. Member says was issued. So far as the information available to me at the moment goes, there is no such mention. As far as the need for action to stabilise the situation is concerned. I am entirely in agreement with the hon. Member, and if he can suggest any special measures, we shall consider those measures also. At present our position is that we do not want to encourage such fissiparous tendencies. We want to help both the State Governments not to take measures which would create further antagonism, either on linguistic or other grounds. My own belief is that the present agitation is due to some measure of discontent over the treatment that the Garo people might be receiving in some area or the other. If these grounds of discontent are removed, I personally believe that such agitation need not continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question was whether you are not aware of any reply being sent or no reply has been sent?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am not aware of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are not aware, would you kindly look into this?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Is he proposing to bring about changes in the Constitution to confer the benefits of the Scheduled Tribes on the Garo people of Assam?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We have not taken any decision on it but we will consider.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How are we to take the statement of the hon. Minister seriously that the Government does not want the situation to escalate when a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister in December 1972 was shoved under the carpet and remains unattended to so far? Was it due to the fact that the Central Government thought that the Government of Meghalaya was trying through various devices to divert attention of the people from its mismanagement and misrule. However, why is it that the Government of India has not attended to that memorandum so long? I am not going into the question whether that memorandum or that impression is right or wrong. In any case is it not the duty cast on

the Government of India to take expeditious steps so that such situations do not develop into something serious? Do they contemplate having a machinery for the settlement of inter-State disputes which will go into action immediately after the eruption of any trouble?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: When the decision is taken, all the relevant considerations are taken into account. The main stand of the Government of India is that it does not propose to make any changes, so far as the question which has been raised by the other hon. Member is concerned.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did you not take any action on the memorandum?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: If it is not intended to change that policy, no action can be taken except to stick to the policy already undertaken.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My other question remains unanswered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The main question of Shri Mishra is whether you have made any assessment, or you are going to make any assessment, that all these developments are the result of the efforts of the Government of Meghalaya to divert attention from its own mismanagement of the affairs of the State.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: That is an expression of opinion on the action of the Government of Meghalaya.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will he kindly make an assessment of that?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am unable to express an opinion on their intention.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Today morning there was a report in the 'Patriot' saying that the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police of Kamrup District has denied the report that any police force from Assam was sent or was face to face with the police force of Meghalaya, as reported yesterday. So, this contradicts the earlier report. Sometime back there was a report of a demonstration by some so-called 'volunteers, about 1.500 Garo tribes from the border areas of Assam. According to the Meghalaya Government report, these people had evacuated from the Garo Hills to Meghalaya. In that demonstration there was firing and one person was killed. The dead body of that person was not claimed by anybody. If the demonstration was an uprising of the Garo people living in Assam, obviously the dead body would have been claimed by the people living in Assam. I want to know whether it is not a fact that this dead body was not claimed? This gives suspicion that he was from outside I want to know to what extent is there encouragement, may be as a diversionary tactics, from the Meghalaya side?

Coming to the Governor, why should the Governor not play a conciliatory role and bring about a settlement, instead of making contradictory statements in his so-called constitutional capacity of being two persons in one body? Why should he not do it? Why should he not settle it? Why should he not allow things to settle themselves? Were the Government of India informed of these developments? What step were taken earlier to prevent the eruption of this trouble?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: In the information and reports that are sent by the Governor from time to time the developments regarding the Garo People's demands have been communicated to the Government. The hon. Member said that he is surprised that the Governor is not able to settle the matter. It is not quite so easy a matter that the Governor has merely to take a decision and solve it. It is a complicated matter where emotions are involved. So far as the factual information which the hon. Member has asked for is concerned, I require notice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Before the situation takes an ugly turn to the extent that the Indian people belonging to two States fight each other and the armed constabulary of the two states are being engaged in such conflicts, will the Government immediately set up a high-power tribunal and say that the decision of that high-power tribunal will be final in respect of such disputed areas?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is not proposed to appoint any Tribunal as suggested by the hon. member, but the Government of India will go into this question seriously and see to it that the situation is not allowed to deteriorate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you can make both the States agree to the decision of an impartial tribunal, then the matter can be settled. Why do you not agree to setting up a tribunal?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It has become very much clear that the border dispute between the boundaries of Assam and Meghalaya has been escalated to such an extent that it needs the Government of India's urgent and immediate attention, and the hon. Minister has also said it. I would like to know from him whether he has any information that relief camps in the name of ousted Garo people of the Assam border have already been started within the Meghalaya Garo Hills, whether he has also this information that, to finance those relief camps, the people inside Meghalaya and others also have been pressurized to donate liberally by the Meghalaya Government, whether he has also this information that, in the name of disturbances, political and otherwise, and also language disturbances, within the border region of Assam, Meghalaya Government has instigated some of of the people to come over, knowing full well that these matters should be dealt with by the Government of Assam. In view of all these, mav I know whether the hon. Minister will set up a Committee of inquiry to go into all the details, whether the claims made by the Meghalaya Government for several areas are justified or these are simply to cover up the defects and defaults of the Government of Meghalaya. whether in league with CIA or MRA. I want to know whether a committee of inquiry will be set up and asked to submit its report as early as possible.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Not a Committee, but we would like to hold an inquiry to find out the facts to enable us to take suitable action.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What about relief camps started by the Garo National Council?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am not aware of it.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: May I know what prevents the Government of India from including the Garo people in the list of Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It has to be considered. We have not gone into that.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Meghalaya Government has brought to the notice of the Central Government the existence of any border dispute, and if so, what are the areas of dispute; and also whether the contradictory role that has been played by the Government, instead of creating a congenial atmosphere for settling the matter between the two Governments has created more complications; and in view of Central Government being informed of the day-to-day developments by the Governor, what advice has been given by the Central Government to the Governor about the role to be played in settling the matter?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have aleady stated that the two Governments have not taken up this matter with us. No demand or counter-demand has been made. As I have stated, the Garo National Zonal Council has raised this issue and a certain agitation has come up. I have already made the position of the

Government of India clear in this matter.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: What advice has the Central Government given to the Governor about the role to be played in settling the matter?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have taken half an hour for this question. We should not take more than this. Members have asked many pointed, relevant and legitimate questions and the Minister has stated many times that he would require notice. He also said—it is on record—that he would hold an inquiry into all these matters. I hope the inquiry he will hold will go into all the questions the Members have asked and it is advisable that the report comes before the House after that inquiry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It should come before the end of the session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As quickly as possible, because things are building up in that area. These may be straws before the tornado. We should not take them lightly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In that case, the Governor should be changed in the meantime.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything that has been raised will be inquired into .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He is adding fuel to the fire.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Burman.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called the next question.

Shri Burman—absent.

Shrimati Savitri Shyam.

Telecommunication training centres in the Country

*713. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up Telecomunication Training Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the number of the persons authorised to receive training at the Centres; and

(c) whether such a Centre would be set up in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 38 centres with a maximum capacity to train about 13,000 persons per annum.

(c) A Circle Telecom. Training Centre at Lucknow, a District Training Centre at Kanpur and a Regional Telecom. Training Centre at Meerut are already functioning.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जितनी गतिविधियां बढ़ी हैं, उतनी तेजी से हमारे देश में टेली-कोम्यूनिकेशन्स का प्रसार नहीं हुआ है और न ही उस के अन्दर मोडर्निटी आई है और न एफीशियेन्सी बढ़ी है। इतने बड़े देश के अन्दर कुल 38 सेन्टर्स काम कर रहे हैं, जिन में 13,000 लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि इन पांच वर्षों के अन्दर इन सेन्टर्स में केडर-वाइज कितने पर्सोनेल को ट्रेन्ड किया गया है और एलाबोरेटली जहां पर ये ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर्स हैं, ये पूरी तरह से उस आवश्यकता को पूरा करते हैं या नहीं जिस के लिए ट्रेनिंग की आवश्यकता है ?

इस के साथ-साथ तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जिन ट्रेनीज को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, उन के रहने की व्यवस्था होस्टल्स में और खाने की व्यवस्था ठीक है या नहीं ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विस्तार तो बहुत हुआ है टेली-कौम्यूनिकेशन्स का क्योंकि जिस समय देश आजाद हुआ उस समय कुल 15 हजार टेलीफोन्स

थे देश में लेकिन इस सयम 16 लाख के करीब टेलीफोन्स हैं । इस तरह से करीब 100 गुना विस्तार हुआ है लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि अभी और विस्तार करने की जरूरत है और इस पांचवीं प्लान में हम जो विस्तार करेंगे, उस से करीब साढ़ सात लाख टेलीफोन्स और लगेंगे ।

जहां तक ट्रेनिंग का सम्बन्ध है, इस काम को भी काफ़ी बढ़ाया है और इस सयम देश में 38 सेन्टर्स काम कर रहे हैं जिन में 13 हज़ार आदमियों को ट्रनिंग दी जा रही है । मेरे पास पांच वर्षों के फीगर्स ती नहीं है लेकिन पिछले वर्ष यानी 1973–74 में कोई 12,405 लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी गई है ।

जहां तक ट्रेनीज के रहने का सवाल है, जबलपुर, नागपुर आदि जगहों में तो होस्टल्स है, बाकी कुछ जगहों पर रेन्टेड प्लेसेज में सेन्टर्स खुले हैं । इस योजना में कुछ जगहों पर जमीन ले कर भवन हम बना सकें, इस के लिए 13 करोड़ रूपये इस पांचवीं प्लान में रखा है ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में इन सेन्टर्स के इंसट्रक्टर्स और दूसरे टेली-कौम्यूनीकेशन्स के दूसरे लोग जो कोलम्बो प्लान के अन्दर ट्रेनिंग के लिए भेजे गये हैं, तो जिस विषय की ट्रेनिंग उन्होंने ली है, क्या उसी जगह पर आ कर व नियुक्त हुए हैं या कहीं और उनको भेजा गया है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े प्रदेश के अन्दर क्या तीन सेन्टर्स काफ़ी हैं ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : कोलम्बो प्लान के अन्तर्गत हर साल 12 सज्जन ट्रेनिंग के लिए भेज जाते हैं । कभी कम भी भेज जाते हैं लेकिन संख्या करीब 12 है और उन को वही ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है जो कि अपने देश में उन को नहीं मिलती है । जिस चीज की उन को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, उसी काम पर उन को लगया जाता है ।

अब जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर्स का सवाल है, इन तीन के अलावा दो और ट्रेनिग सेन्टर खोलने का इस समय विचार है । एक गाजियाबाद में और दूसरा नैनी में सेन्टर खोलने का विचार है । 12 बैचेज के करीब गाजियाबाद में और 6 बैचेज नैनी में होंग । एक बैच में 25 से ले कर 45 तक ट्रेनीज होते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि 13 हज़ार लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देते है । मै जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या देश की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन शिक्षार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है ? यदि हां, तो नए सेन्टर्स आप किन-किन प्रदेशों में खोलने जा रहे हैं और कितने सेन्टर्स और खोलेंगे ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : जैसा कि मैंने कहा भी है कि कुछ जगह हम सेन्टर्स खोलेंगे। एक सेन्टर यू० पी० में, एक पंजाब में और एक राजस्थान में खोलेंगें । इस तरह से और कई जगहों पर भी जितनी आवश्यकता होगी, सेन्टर्स खोलेंगे । जहां पर अभी सेन्टर्स खुले हुए हैं, उन में भी और ज्यादा बैचेज करने का विचार है जसे कि कानपुर में अभी दो बैचेज का प्राविधान है और वहां पर हमारा 6 बैचेज करने का विचार है । इस तरह से हम इस ढंग से एक्सपेंड कर रहे हैं और जितनी आवश्यकता होगी, उस के मुताबिक हम एक्सपेंड करेंगे ।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: India is in a fortunate position to plan, manufacture, instal and maintain all types of telecommunication equipments including the micro-wave equipments. According to the UN report, the African and Middle-east countries require as much as 3 billion dollars worth of equipments and we in India have made a mark in those countries and even the countries like Uganda have requested for our telecommunication engineers. With this background, may I know from the Minister whether he is taking adequate steps to increase the number of training centres of tele-communications?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I have already made it clear that we are increasing the tele-communication centres and we are exporting these equipments to other countries, especially, to the middle east countries etc.

Tribal Welfare Departments

*714. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the allocation made for the State Tribal Departments in the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan under the head of Central sponsored and Central aided programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The amount allocated for Scheduled Tribes is as follows:—

	Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan (Tentative)
	(Rupees in crores)	
Central Sector	39.19	32.00
State Sector	34.00	71.00

In addition, an amount of Rs. 200.00 crores is likely to be allocated to the concerned States for integrated development of tribal areas during the Fifth Plan.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: In the Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan, it is stated that the Government has proposed Rs. 500 crores for the backward sector. But in the report here only Rs. 255 crores are allocated for the backward sector. In the Central sector the amount is Rs. 39.19 crores in the Fourth Plan whereas in the Fifth Plan it is Rs. 32 crores only. We find that in every year and in every plan the allocation is decreasing. The Central Sector and the State Sector are the two sectors. The Central sector is for nationwide programme and the State sector is for the local needs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether increased allocation will be made for the development of tribal areas in the Fifth Plan, keeping in view the needs of this sector?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have given the figures. The figures of Rs. 39.19 crores in the Fourth Plan as against a smaller figure of Rs. 32 crores in the Fifth Plan on a tentative basis should be read along with my statement. In addition, an amount of Rs. 200 crores is likely to be allocated to the concerned States for integrated development of tribal areas during the Fifth Plan.

The approach in the Fifth Plan is a new one—a new strategy for development of scheduled areas is being adopted—and under that approach, it is envisaged to prepare sub-plans for the tribal areas and special schemes which are most suited to the areas. Looking to all these schemes and taking together all the various departments and heads of developments, the provision made for the development of tribal areas will be much higher than in the previous years.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: My second question is this. The new strategy adopted by the Government

of India is to convert the Tribal Development Block into an integrated development agency in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Not only that, there are Tribal Development Agencies and Centrally Sponsored schemes for the tribal development. The Minister said that in addition Rs. 200 crores will be allocated for the integrated development of tribal areas. In the Fifth Plan a new strategy is envisaged to prepare sub-plans for the tribal areas and also special schemes for the tribal areas. My question is: Is Rs. 200 crores a separate allocation from the sub-plan etc. or is it the only allocation for the integrated development of tribal areas?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Tribal Development Blocks are being continued only for the present year. And from next year, we envisage to adopt a new plan strategy of area development and, for that purpose, various schemes are being formulated. The Thrust in the Fifth Plan would be that major sources should come from the normal budget and certainly the programmes for development of tribal areas will get more than adequate support from the general plan as a whole and, whatever figures I have given are only of a supplemental nature.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राज्य सरकारों को आप जो रुपया अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के उत्थान और विकास के लिए देते हैं राज्य सरकारें उस रुपये को पूरा खर्च नहीं कर पाती और अंट शंट कामों में खर्च कर देती हैं । जैसे कि पिछली पचवर्षीय योजना में 20 हजार गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिए 5 करोड रुपया दिया वह उन्होंने पूरा उस में खर्च नही किया । 3 करोड या साढ़े तीन करोड रुपया ही उस में खर्च कर के बाकी रुपया दूसरे कामों में खर्च कर दिया । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो रुपया राज्य सरकारों को अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के उत्थान के लिए दिया जाता है जो राज्य सरकारें उसे खर्च नहीं करतीं उन पर आप क्या एक्शन लेते हैं ? क्या आप उन से पूछते हैं कि आप ने क्यों नहीं खर्च किया या कहां खर्च किया ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : हम तो यही मान कर चलते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें उतनी ही उत्सुक हैं इन क्षेत्रों और इन जातियों के उत्थान के लिए जितनी कि हमारी सरकार और यह सदन और इसीलिए जो राज्य का सेक्टर है उस में उन्होंने चौथे प्लान में जहा 34 करोड रुपये थे उस को बढ़ा कर सब राज्यों ने 74 करोड किया है ।

जहा तक माननीय सदस्य का विशेष प्रश्न है कि गांवों में बिजली लगी या क्यों नही लगी उस के लिए अलग से प्रश्न दे तो मैं बता सकता हू ।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Is it a fact that the plan formulates the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in various ways? As regards tribal development blocks, in reply to Shri Gomango, the Minister said that the tribal development block will be continued for one year only. I want to bring to the notice of the Minister and of Parliament also that in the name of tribal development blocks, money is allocated in a general sector. In the name of tribal development blocks, only the other people not tribals—are benefited. Only 25 per cent of the amount is spent for the tribal peoples' benefit in the matter of provision of water supply, education, etc. etc. A question was posed to the Minister from time to time as to what action had been taken by Government to look into this matter so that the tribal people alone are benefited? I want to know what is the plan that he has got to see that the money allotted is spent for the development of tribal people.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: One of the Criteria for starting a tribal block is that the area should have tribal population of at least 66 per cent. To say that only 25 per cent or lesser portion is used for tribal areas is not correct. There are various ways to check whether the funds are spent properly or not and if any specific cases are pointed out we will look into them.

Grant of freedom fighters' pension to Ex-I.N.A. personnel recruited from civilians

*715. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.N.A. personnel recruited from the Civilians have been given freedom fighters' pensions;

(b) if so, the number of applications received and the number of persons who have recieved such pensions so far;

(c) whether the personnel of the "Rani of Jhansi" unit and the members of 'Indian Independence League' have received pensions; and

(d) the guiding principles outlined for considering the desirability of granting pensions to the applicants from the INA personnel recuited from civilians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir, on fulfilment of conditions of eligibility.

(b) 9036 applications have been received from such persons and 917 have been approved for grant of pension.

(c) Yes, Sir, on fulfilment of conditions of eligibility.

(d) A copy of the Scheme indicating the conditions of eligibility is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6719/74]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is known to all that the two categories of people joined INA, one, who were regular army personnel in the British Army and the other from the civilians who lived in South East Asia. These civillians can be divided in three categories—regular army, the administration and the secret service. It is also known that is response to the clarion call given by Netaji when he said "Sacrifice everything and become Fakirs" thousands of civilians in South East Asia gave up their job, donated their propetries to Azad Hind Government and allowed themselves to be recruited in INA. Whether it is a fact that the majority of the army personnel of the third Division of INA were recruited mostly from the civilians? If is it so, whether it is also a fact that these INA personnel which constituted the third army underwent severe torture in the detention camps and under-carpet bombings and also when Japan retreated it was these INA people who saved the life and security of Indians in the whole of South East Asia? The one criteria laid down is:

> "A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the freedom struggle."

There is another criteria:

> "A person who lost his job. civil or military or means of livelihood for participation in National Movements."

I want to know whether in the light of these two rules the Government will consider the eligibility for pension of those civilians who joined INA in the regular army or the administration or the secret service?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is true that the problem of ex-civilians who joined INA is somewhat compli-

cated. According to the present criteria some of these cases would not be covered. To look into all these things we have appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shahnawaz Khan who will go into the matter and recommend as to what need be done. The Committee has issued a questionnaire to the ex-INA civilians in which they have asked for certain information like nationality, date of joining INA, rank, areas of operation, name of the company, etc. This questionnaire has been circulated and when their reply is received the Committee will look into it and make recommendations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The difficulty for ex-civilians is that they are not able to produce certificates of their division or army rank. The documents were either destroyed, confiscated or denied by the British Government. I want to know from the Government whether the All India INA Committee of which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman and then Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Chairman and now Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi is the Chairman whether any certificates issued from that INA Committee or from any of the living Ministers of the Provisional Azad Hind Government or any other civilian officers will be entertained as valid documents? Also whether men like Anand Mohan Saha and Deb Nath Das will be included in that Committee. Shri Shahnawaz Khan was in the regular army. Nobody from the Indian Independence League has been included. At least from the civilian side persons like Anand Mohan Saha should be included in that Committee.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is true there is difficulty in getting documents. But, I think, the hon. Member and the House would appreciate that there has to be some satisfaction for the Committee before they recommend. I think the Committee is a very high-powered one. Shri Shahnawaz Khan is the Chairman and Shri Mohan Singh, M.P. is a member. I do not think INA movement should be divided into civilians and non-civilians. As the Committee is a very high-powered one, I think, we can leave it to them to make recommendations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Regarding those who joined from the regular army there is no difficulty for the documents but for those who joined from civilian side there is difficulty for documents. I say all of them should be considered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a suggestion. This may be considered.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Apart from the Minister referring to cases of former members of the Azad Hind Government to the Shahnwaz Khan Committee could not the House have an assurance here and now in so far as people like Shri Anand Mohan Saha and Deb Nath Das are concerned—who are very well known to the Treasury Benches also—that grant would be made to them irrespective of a reference to the Shahnawaz Khan Committee?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I would not like to say anything right now but certainly eminent persons associated with INA movement would get due consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is the Government aware of the great revolutionary role played by the great RIN mutineers? I would like to know whether they will also be regarded as freedom fighters and given same consideration?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Prime Minister has already decided to treat them on par with other freedom fighters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says that Government have decided to do that.

Intensive industrialisation in Gujarat in Fifth Plan

*717. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat is to have rapid and intensive industrialisation in Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for the exploitation of minerals and setting up of industries; and

(c) how much has been earmarked for the village and handloom industries in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Alongwith the rest of the country every effort is being made to have rapid and intensive industrialisation of Gujarat in the Fifth Plan. In their Draft Fifth Plan, the Gujarat Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 12.00 crores for exploitation of minerals, Rs. 45.30 crores for development of Large and Medium industries and Rs. 7.70 crores for village and small industries including the handloom industry. The size of the State Plan outlay is however yet to be finalised. In the Central sector, provision of Rs. 211 crores has been made for expansion of Koyali refinery, petro-chemical complex at Baroda and the fertiliser project in the cooperative sector, apart from investments in oil exploration and production and oil pipelines.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The hon. Minister says in the statement that the State industrial plan is not yet finalised, but he has indicated some difficulties. In view of the great change that has taken place in the industrial pattern requirements, particularly in the oil and petro-chemical areas, would the hon. Minister not take into consideration the acute shortages and the need to make good the shortfall and the employment problems that had resulted recently in unrest in the State?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I have stated earlier, wherever we can produce more crude oil in the country, naturally to that extent some adjustment will have to be made, and it is in the context of the present oil crisis that we are considering all these matters and to that extent this suggestion will be taken into consideration.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The immediate problem has been one of maintaining the existing industries at their rated capacity. The shortfall resulting from the closure or lay-off recently has been essentially on account of reduced supply of local raw materials and power. What steps are Government taking to ensure the full rated operation of the existing industries and what additional provisions are being made to meet the increased load requirement in the matter of power? Would there be additional production of electrical power to take care of the increased power needs of industrial investment?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Government are fully aware of the under-utilisation of the present capacities. There are various reasons including the shortages of raw materials, power, transport bottlenecks etc. All these are taken into consideration, and it is for this reason that adequate provision is made in the annual plan of 1974-75.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: But partly generating plants are not operating for want of fuel, namely, RFO. That is the main problem.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister has said that the size of the State plan outlay is yet to be finalised. May I know how long it will take for the present administration, now that the State is under President's

rule, to finalise the plan? May I know whether Government are also conscious of the fact that in view of the continued power cuts because of the difficulty or lack of supply of RFO to Dhuvaran and of coal to Sabarmati plants, there has been industrial dislocation and loss of production and employment loss too, and whether they will take into consideration these factors also while taking up the general question of industrialisation during the Fifth Plan period in the State of Gujarat?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The whole House is well aware that so far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, we are forced to take some more time for its finalisation in view of the rise in prices and the recent oil crisis. Several exercises are being made in this regard. The Central assistance and the modality of it will have to be decided in the light of these exercises. To that extent it is true that some more time will be required for the finalisation of the Fifth Plan. But so far as the annual Plan is concerned, it is already in operation from the 1st April. So, the statement says that we shall take into consideration what was proposed by the State Government and what we are now considering at the time of finalisation. So far as power is concerned, we are aware of that problem and we are looking into it very seriously.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Taking over Metro Cinemas in Calcutta and Bombay by Government

S.N.Q. 9. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to take over Metro Cinemas in Calcutta and Bombay;

(b) whether he is aware of the grave apprehensions of the Metro Cinema Employees if Government take-over does not take place sooner; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) It has been decided to explore the possibility of acquiring from the foreign holders Metro Cinemas at Bombay and Calcutta and a Negotiating Committee has been set up.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Appropriate steps are in hand.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: May I know whether the misgivings expressed in Parliament a few weeks ago by the Minister regarding the transfer of the American ownership of Metro Cinema to a Swiss concern have been resolved and the legal position is now clear so that Government is pursuing this matter through a Sub-Committee to take over Metro Cinema from what is presumed to be their appropriate owner at the present time? I ask this question because repeatedly we have been given very different stories. Once we were told that they could not change ownership from one foreign hand to another. Then we were told that the Law Ministry had decided that the changeover had taken place very correctly. Then we were told that Government was taking it over. Then the Minister came before this House and said only the other day that they cannot take over because of some difficulties. The whole thing is very complicated. May I know whether at this present moment the matter of the transfer of interest from American hands to presumably Swiss hands with an Indian benamidar into the bargain has been straightforwardly concluded and that the proceedings are now being conducted so that the takeover can take place?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Regarding the last point made by my hon. friend regarding the deal supposed to have been made between a Swiss company called Tramarsa and the MGM owners, we had brought it to the notice of the Reserve Bank when last time they did not want to negotiate for the sale of this concern. The Reserve Bank of India have not given permission for the purchase of the shares by an Indian company, that is private owners. Therefore, we are now hoping that it may be in the interest of the foreign owners.... (*Interruption*)—to sell it to us. They have not much choice particularly after the Judgment of the Calcutta High Court, to which my hon. friend had referred.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: What steps are being taken to safeguard the interests of the Metro Cinema employees and also of the development of the cinema in general in view of reports I have received from the Union of the employees that the authorised or unauthorised management at present operating in Calcutta have threatened not to renew the lease of the cinema from next year, and there are reports of the reserve fund being misappropriated or spirited away through certain foreign agencies and all that kind of thing? What steps are being taken to make sure that immediatedly an interim arrangement is made so that the take-over of the cinema can take place in a proper manner in the interest of the employees and of the cinema industry?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am under the impression that when the employees went to the Calcutta High Court. an interim order was passed by the court appointing Shri Ganesh Chandra Das, Shri S. K. Roy and Shri G. Menezes to run and manage the business of Metro, Calcutta. Since they have been appointed by the High Court and the order has been made absolute also, this point would be taken care of by this Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That Committee is no longer there; those three officers are no longer there.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The information given to me is that on 24-9-73 an interim order was passed and that order has now been made absolute.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That was in the trial court. When they went on appeal, in the appellate court they lost unfortunately. That part of the order, the injunction, is there. But the Committee has been removed. (*Interruption*).

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am not aware of that, I shall look into it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am aware of it; I appeared in the matter.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I do not know the facts of the case at all. But it is not clear from the Minister's reply as to what precisely is the position of ownership. Does the American company continue to be the owner of Metro cinema? If it continues against its wishes, may I know what prevents the Government of India from taking over the shares from the Metro cinema owners, the American owners, and thereafter run it by themselves if they want to do it? Otherwise, put them in open auction.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Put whom on auction?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: That is the difficulty. He is not following my question. The share register is kept in terms of the Foreign Exchange Act, and the shares cannot be transferred without the Reserve Bank's consent. Now that consent has been denied, I take it that the owner continues to be the American company. If that is so, against their wishes, if they do not continue to be the owners, what prevents the Government from getting the shares transferred at a value to be determined by the Reserve Bank and thereafter let the Government either

run the cinema or auction the shares to the public.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: When my hon. friend started to put his question, he himself said that he did not know the details. The details are that the Metro USA sold their holdings to the Swiss Company Tramarsa. Some allegations were made on the floor of this House. Then, my hon. friend and colleague, in the Ministry of Finance, said that they would look into the deal. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were asked if we were willing to buy these two cinemas, to which we said, "Yes." Therefore, a negotiating committee was set up, When the negotiating committee was set up, the Swiss Company, Tramarsa, at one stage offered to sell the ownership to Government and offered to send somebody here to finalise the deal. Later on they backed out of it, and said an Indian party was negotiating with them. The Reserve Bank has, however, since refused permission for the transfer of Swiss holdings to the private party. Therefore, we are hoping that it will become possible now to have negotiation with the Swiss Company. I cannot say at this stage what shape it will take. *(Interruption)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: On the 20th December last, replying to questions in the other House, the Minister is reported to have said that a committee had been set up by the Union Finance Ministry which is processing the *modus operandi* of the takeover of the company. This implies that the decision to take over this company has already been taken: the *modus operandi* is now being discussed. He also said that a final decision had been for the taking over of the company and the sale price too for the takeover has been agreed upon by both sides. I would like to know from him where this matter stands at present, whether the basic decision for the take-over has already been taken and only the *modus operandi* and the sale price etc.. are being discussed, and whether he is aware of the fact, as Mr. Mukerjee pointed out, in anticipation of the lease of the cinemas not being renewed, the landlords of this place where the cinema is situated, Flavian Properties Limited—that is also a foreign company—have announced that they would like to build some multi-storeyed hotel or shops or something like that on that site; in view of the fact that there is an urgency and no delay should be brooked in this matter, I would like to know what the Government is doing to see that the *modus operandi* part of it is expedited as soon as possible.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: After I made that statement, as I just now said, the foreign company, the Swiss Company, had originally agreed to negotiate and sell it to us, backed out. They tried to revert back to the original owners or parties with whom they were trying to negotiate. The Reserve Bank has refused permission for that. Therefore, we have now to negotiate again with the Swiss company if they will sell it to us. That is the point now and we are taking it up. So far as the lease of the plot is concerned, I was not aware of it. I shall take it up immediately.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It was stated on the floor of the House on an earlier occasion that these Guptas who want to take over control and management of the Metro cinema by a power of attorney executed by the Swiss concern whose factual existence is not even known; were described as international smugglers and crooks. May I know whether the Government has changed its views about the Guptas? Why is the Government discussing and negotiating for the purchase of the Metro cinema with these international smugglers, swindlers? Why does not the Government take over management under article 31 even without compensation? Why is not the Government helping the employees even when the court case is going on?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Government is not negotiating with that particular gentleman who was named. There is no question of our negotiating with anybody in India at this stage. Earlier we had asked the selling party to nominate somebody or send somebody from there with whom we can talk but at that stage it did not go through. We can negotiate with them again. The difficulty about taking over under article 31 is this. The Law Ministry felt that we could not do it. there were some difficulties. We shall take up the matter again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Call attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You said you would call me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I said I would call you or Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. You called two persons from one party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please I have gone to the call attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I have been trying to catch your eye from the very beginning. I am concerned with the whole matter. This cannot be done this way, arbitrarily. Do you want to save the Government from embarrassment?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not here to save anybody from anything; I am here to give everybody an opportunity

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. You must revise your decision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER There are many important things of yours

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU This is most unfair

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You make an issue of everything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: During the whole of the question hour I have not put one supplementary. This is not a party matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a very active Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are unnecessarily creating trouble in the House You should not ride roughshod like this. You are devoid of the sense of duty.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You become a Moghul, sitting in the Chair. That is the trouble Power gets into the head.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please Call attention.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Study on Fuel Consumption by NPC

*709 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the instance of this Ministry, National Productivity Council made a study in March, 1974 on fuel consumption in order to save fuel;

(b) whether the Council recommended that a fixed number of taxis and vehicles plying for public conveyance should be earmarked for the multiple-fare plying system; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The National Productivity Council had, at the instance of the Central Government, prepared

a paper on how to reduce fuel consumption.

(b) Introduction of multiple-fares for taxis in cities and towns was one of the recommendations made by N.P.C.

(c) The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Filling of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ministry of Industrial Development

*712. SHRI R N BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry were not filled during 1972 and carried over to the next year; and

(b) category-wise (Gazetted and Non-Gazetted) number of such vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which were unfilled in 1972 and carried forward to the next year were as follows:—

	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes
Class I & II (Gazetted)	—	—
Class II (Non-gaz t'ed)	4	4
Class III	6	15
Class IV	—	—

Setting up of Industries in Collaboration with West Germany

*716. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several firms in West Germany have shown interest in collaborating with industries in our country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The setting up of industries in the private sector depends largely on the initiative and enterprise of entrepreneurs who submit applications for foreign collaboration after they have negotiated the broad terms of a proposal with a foreign collaborator. At present 48 proposals for collaboration with West German firms are under consideration. Some of the industries cover by the proposals are automobile ancillaries, electric components caustic soda, chlorine, textile machinery, printing machinery, driving steam turbines cement making machinery and allied products. These proposals will be considered on merits in accordance with the existing policy and guidelines.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवर्तन

*718. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या योजना मंत्री पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने को स्थगित करने के बारे में 3 अप्रैल, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5598 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संशोधित पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किए जाने वाले परिवर्तनों की मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

(ख) संशोधित योजना कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). जैसा कि पहले बताया जा चुका है कि पांचवी योजना के प्रारुप मे क्या परिवर्तन करने जरूरी है, इस विषय पर योजना आयोग मे अभ्यास चल रहे है अभी ये बतलाना सम्भव नही है कि परिवर्तन की व्यापक रूपरेखाए क्या होंगी या अंतिम रूप देने मे ठाक ठीक कितना समय लगेगा।

A.I.R. Broadcasting station at Surat, Gujarat

*719. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(e) whether Government propose to establish A I.R. Station at Surat; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Surat District in Gajarat is already covered by the high power medium wave transmitter at Ahmedabad. However, proposals to provide broadcast coverage, particularly to tribal areas in the neighbouring district of Dang in Gujarat, during Fifth Plan period are under consideration.

Revocation of Emergency in the Country

*720. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the question of revocation of Emergency is under active consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the emergency will be revoked?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The question of revocation of Emergency is under continual review It is, however, not possible to specify the time by which the emergency will be revoked

जयपुर में टेलीफोन सेवा

*721. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जयपुर शहर में टेलीफोन सेवा गत एक वर्ष से अव्यवस्थित तथा असन्तोषजनक हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान वाणिज्य मंडल की ओर से जयपुर क्षेत्र के सर्किल मैनेजर को अनेक ज्ञापन दिये गये किन्तु उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है तथा सरकार इस दिशा में क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी) : (क) जी नही। जयपुर शहर की टेलीफोन सेवा पिछले वर्ष के दौरान आमतौर पर सन्तोषजनक रही है।

(ख) और (ग). जयपुर वाणिज्य मंडल ने मई 1973 में सिर्फ एक ज्ञापन भेजा था। जयपुर टेलीफोन के जिला मैनेजर ने इसका विधिवत् उत्तर बैठक में ही दे दिया था। राजस्थान वाणिज्य मंडल की ओर से कोई ज्ञापन नही आया। जयपुर वाणिज्य मंडल ने अपने ज्ञापन में जो मुद्दे उठाए थे उन पर जो कार्रवाई की गई है, इसके बारे में एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता।

है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०–7620/74] ।

Expert panel on Futurology

*722. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted an expert panel on Futurology to review the existing process of technology assessment and forecast India's basic needs in the field; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A Panel on Fulurology has been set up by National Committee on Science & Technology.

(b) A statement giving the terms of reference of the Panel, its membership and the areas of study identified by it is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (NCST) PANEL ON FUTUROLOGY.

A. *Terms of the Reference of the panel*

Its terms of reference would be as follows:—

1. To review the existing processes of technology assessment and decision making, their trends to suit Indian conditions and to prepare a Report on Technology Assessment.

2. To prepare monographs/reports in applied fields of future research, presenting likely future perspectives in selected areas, to serve as back-grounders for policy makers in different organisations in the Government of India

3. To encourage and stimulate future consciousness/concern for future among universities and other institutes of advanced learning in India and to carry out "future—research" on specific projects in the field of Futurology.

B. *Members of the NCST Panel on Futurology*

Chairman

1. Dr. B. D. Tilak,
Member, NCST,
Director,
National Chemical Laboratory,
Poona.

Members

2. Dr. Ashok Khosla,
Senior Specialist (DEPC),
Deptt. of Science & Tech., New Delhi.

3 Dr R C Nigam,
Senior Specialist (BEPC)
Deptt of Science & Tech.,
New Delhi

4 Dr P. K Rohatgi,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.

5. Prof J T Panikar.
Deputy Director,
I.I.T, Powai,
Bombay-76.

6 Mr J C Kapur,
3, C, Rashmi,
Carmichaol Road,
Bombay-26.

7. Mr. Bharat K Bansal,
Senior Specialist (DEPC),
Deptt of Science & Tech..
New Delhi.

8 Mr V Rao Aiyagari,
Senior Scientific Officer,
NCST Sectt., New Delhi.

9 Dr. Rajni Kothari,
Director,
Centre for the Study of
Developing Societies,
29, Rajpur Road,
Delhi-6.

10. Dr. D. K. Ranganaker,
Editor 'Economic Times',
Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd.,
P. O. Box No. 213,
Dr. Dada Bhoy Naroji Road,
Bombay-400001.

11. Dr. J. G. Krishnayya,
Professor,
Information Systems & Operations Research I.I.M., Vastrapur,
Ahmedabad-380015.

12. Dr. M. S. Iyengar,
C/o D-11/4, NPL Quarters,
Dr. K. S. Krishnan Road,
New Delhi-16.

Member-Secretary

13. Dr. S. C. Seth,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, NCST, Technology Bhavan,
New Delhi-110029.

C. *Areas of Study identiced by NCST Panel on Futurology*

The following areas have been identified for intensive and analytical studies in terms of the immediate future of 1895 and the likely future in the year 2,000 A.D. in India:

(i) Energy generation and needs;

(ii) Housing;

(iii) Transport & Communication;

(iv) Urbanology and slum problems;

(v) Rural Life Styles and Rural Development of India;

(vi) Study of the Social Matrices with special reference to the NCST Groups;

(vii) Food; and

(viii) Management.

Development of Ayurveda in Fifth Plan

*723. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHPATRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expenditure planned for Ayurveda during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether there are any advisers in the Planning Commission to guide the development of Ayurveda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) As indicated in Chapter 10 of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (Vol. II) which was laid on the Table of the House, a total outlay of Rs. 28.07 crores is envisaged for the development of Homoeopathy and Indigenous Systems of medicine including Ayurveda in the Fifth Plan Separate allocation for Ayurveda is not available at present.

(b) An officer of the rank of Chief heads the Health Division in the Planning Commission and looks after this Sector, including the development of Ayurveda and other Indigenous Systems of medicine.

Measures for removal of Poverty suggested by Economists in a meeting at Bombay

*724. SHRI V. MAVAYAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some prominent economists had held a meeting at Bombay recently to discuss the proposed Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether they have suggested that the main aim of the Fifth Plan should be to remove poverty; and

(c) other suggestions made by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). At a meeting of the Business Economists' Group held at Bombay in March, 1974 most of the participants are reported to have suggested that the main aim of the Fifth Plan should be to remove poverty.

(c) Some of the other main suggestions made by the participants included the reduction in the emphasis on core sector of industries, increasing of employment opportunities for the masses raising of the size of the Fifth Plan, establishment of an efficient distribution system and adoption of district planning.

Rural Industries Project in Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh)

*725. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Rural Industries Projects to the remaining backward Districts in the country;

(b) if so, the programme invisaged for the next five years; and

(c) whether Government will consider the urgent need of extending the project to cover District like Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh which are agriculturally and industrially backward?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal before Government to extend the Rural Industries Projects Programme to cover all the industrially backward districts selected to qualify for concessional finance. However, 57 projects selected for establishment during the Fifth Five Year Plan are all located in backward districts declared as such by the Planning Commission.

(c) The District of Chittoor does not figure as one of the Districts selected for the location of RIP Projects during the Fifth Plan.

Assessment of the Results of Liberalised Licensing Procedure

*726. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the results of liberalised licensing procedures initiated last year;

(b) if so, the result of such assessment; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to further liberalise industrial licensing procedures to accelerate industrial growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government announced certain decisions on the streamlining of industrial approval procedres and of procedures in the delicensed sector. The main objective of these measures is to issue industrial approvals such as letter of intent/industrial licence, foreign collaboration approvals and capital goods clearances within prescribed time limits. Small and medium entrepreneurs who invest in delicensed sector up to Rs one crore of investment have also been permitted to apply for capital goods clearances without prior licensing under certain specified conditions.

These measures have resulted in expediting the issue of approvals and in providing relief to small and medium entrepreneurs. It may be pointed out that out of 491 applications (excluding applications having MRTP bearing and those returned as incomplete) received during November and December, 1973, for which the prescribed time limit is 90 days, 455 cases were disposed of by March end. Out of 89 foreign collaboration applications (excluding applications returned as incomplete) received during November and December, 1973, 75 cases have

been disposed of by March end this year. Orders are under issue in respect of 12 cases. Similarly out of 51 applications for Capital Goods clearance (other than those returned as incomplete) received during Nevember and December, 1973, 46 cases were disposed of by March end. Orders are under issue in one case. In 5 composite cases received in November and December, 1973 for which the targetted period of disposal is 120 days, all were disposed of by March end, 1974.

(c) No, Sir.

Small Industries Service Centres at Raipur and Gwalior

*727. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government requested his Ministry to start Small Industries Service Centres at Raipur and Gwalior; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not accepting this demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request is under consideration.

Telephone facilities in Development Block Headquarters

*728. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend telephone facilities to all development block headquarters, State-wise; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b). The proposal to extend telephone facilities to Development Block Headquarters during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under consideration of the Government.

खादी की बिक्री पर छूट

*729. **श्री चिरंजीव झा :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने अब खादी की बुनाई पर छूट देने की बजाए उसकी बिक्री पर छूट देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इससे सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष कितना अधिक वित्तीय भार वहन करना पड़ेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) बिक्री में छूट देने को पुनः अपनाने का मुख्य कारण बिक्री बढ़ाने और स्टाक खत्म करने के मामले में बुनाई सहायता योजना की अपेक्षा इसकी सहज लाभ-देयता रही है ।

(ग) आशा है कि सरकार पर इस कारण कोई अतिरिक्त वित्तीय बोझ नहीं पड़ेगा ।

Memorandum from All India Council of Mayors

6969. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from All India

Council of Mayors on the 6th February, 1974; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library Sec.* No. LT-6721/74].

News-item on "Curb on Computer Monopoly"

6970. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report in a Bombay Daily dated the 24th March, 1974 under the caption "curb on computer monopoly"; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme proposed by the Department of Electronics for computers under the Fifth Five Year Plan, envisages the establishment of a self-reliant computer industry in the country. In order that national capabilities be built up effectively, it would be necessary to prevent any monopolistic position developing in the computer market in India. To ensure this, Government have evolved certain guidelines to regulate the import of computers; these involve specific approvals given by the Department of Electronics after detailed examination of the needs The broad guidelines adopted have been indicated in the Annual Report of the Department of Electronics for 1971-1972 More detailed guidelines are under consideration of Government. Government have also set up specialist panels to advise on the licensing on an equitable basis of new range of products, such as Calculators, mini-Computers, Computer Peripherals etc.

Appointment of retired Officer in Hindustan Paper Corporation

6971. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a retired section officer is holding the post of Personnel Officer-*cum*-Secretary in the Hindustan Paper Corporation, New Delhi;

(b) if so, his academic and technical qualifications;

(c) the reasons for the appointment of a retired person, when enough qualified persons are available in this country; and

(d) the criteria considered for the selection of the present Personnel Officer-*cum*-Secretary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B. RANA): (a) The present Secretary-*cum*-Personnel Officer joined the Corporation on 1-6-1970 when he had more than three years to put in before attaining the age of superannuation.

(b) He is a graduate and has considerable experience of paper industry.

(c) and (d). At the time of appointment of present Secretary-*cum*-Personnel Officer, the present incumbent was considered suitable because of his knowledge of paper industry in the country and his association with the development of all the projects proposed to be implemented by the Hindustan Paper Corporation. As the projects are now on the anvil of making headway, the organisational set up for the Corporation has been finalised and the post of Manager (Personnel) has been advertised.

भारत और पोलैण्ड के बीच वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी सहयोग के लिये समझौता

6972. **श्री भागीरथ भवर :** क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और पोलैण्ड के बीच वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी सहयोग हेतु एक पंचवर्षीय समझौता हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पहले पंचवर्षीय समझौते से भारत को क्या लाभ हुए हैं; और

(ग) वर्तमान समझौते के अन्तर्गत वज्ञानिक सहयोग से भारत को क्या वित्तीय लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी हां । विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में एक भारत-पोलिश करार पर 15 मार्च, 1974 को हस्ताक्षर किए गये ।

(ख) इससे पूर्व विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में पोलैण्ड के साथ सरकारी स्तर पर कोई पंच-वर्षीय करार नहीं हुआ था । तथापि, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसधान परिषद का पोलिश विज्ञान अकादमी के साथ वैज्ञानिकों तथा विज्ञानिक सूचना के विनिमय के लिए एक विनिमय कार्यक्रम था ।

(ग) इस करार के अतंर्गत किसी वित्तीय लाभ की सभावना नहीं है । तथापि विज्ञानिकों, वैज्ञानिक सूचना आदि के विनिमय के फलस्वरूप विचार-निर्धारण में सहायता मिलेगी एवं हमारी वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी क्षमता में वृद्धि होगी ।

Launching of a Satellite

6974. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a prototype model of the first Indian scientific Satellite, designed and built at Peenya, on the outskirts of Bangalore was successfully launched and tested on 9th February using an I.A.F. helicopter; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tests were conducted to quantitatively check and evaluate the performance of the onboard electronics systems and the communication link between the satellite and the ground station. These tests were conducted with the Helicopter making number of manoeuvres at specified altitudes and distance from the ground station.

पांचवीं योजना की विभिन्न योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बनाया गया "सैल"

6975. **श्री गंगारचण दीक्षित :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पांचवीं योजना में शामिल विभिन्न योजनाओं की जांच करने के लिए तथा उनके समय पर क्रियान्वित सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परियोजना सैल बनाया है ;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग के उच्चस्तरीय सुपरविज़न तथा मूल्यांकन सैल के अनुरुप ही उपर्युक्त सैल बनाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उत्तम समन्वय बनाने मे यह सैल कहा तक लाभदायक होगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) और (ग). योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित प्रणाली के अनुसार राज्य सरकार ने प्रबोधन और सूचना प्रभाग का गठन किया है । यह राज्य योजना विभाग का एक अंग है । पाचवी योजना के दौरान शुरू किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों/परियोजनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकार द्वारा इसके गठन का निश्चय किया गया है । आशा है कि प्रबोधन और सूचना एकक के गठन सहित राज्य योजना तंत्र को सुदृढ करने से योजना को तर्जी से तैयार करने तथा उसे कार्यान्वित करने मे सहायता मिलेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोसा कपड़ा उद्योग का विकास

6976. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य ने प्रदेश में कोसा कपड़ा उद्योग के विकास के लिए कितने प्रस्ताव भेजे है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किए गए ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नही हुए ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की स्थापना

6977. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1973-74 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कुछ उद्योग स्थापित किये है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो इन उद्योगों के नाम क्या है तथा उनकी क्षमता क्या है और उन्हें किस-किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया गया है तथा उनमें कितनी राशि लगाई गई ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) 1973-74 के दौरान सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के महाकौशल क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास में असन्तुलन

6978 **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के महाकौशल क्षेत्र में आर्थिक विकास के असन्तुलन मे निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है और मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में इस क्षेत्र मे प्रति व्यक्ति आय बहुत कम है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो असन्तुलन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के महाकौशल तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों के बारे मे प्रति व्यक्ति आय और आर्थिक विकास के स्तरो के बारे मे अलग-अलग आकडे उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, परिमाणात्मक रूप से अन्त क्षेत्री असतुलनो को बताना सम्भव नही।

(ख) राज्य सरकार जो पिछडे क्षेत्रो के तेजी मे विकास के लिए मुख्यत जिम्मेदार है, ने अपनी पचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप के प्रस्तावो म बताया है कि क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम, निवेशो के समूह (पकेज) द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन और उत्पादकता मे तेजी मे एकीकरण कर पिछडे क्षेत्रो म अन्त राज्य असतुलनो को घटाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अलावा कृषि म सहायक और आनुषगिक सेवाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने वाले क्रिया-कलापो को आरम्भ करने तथा समुचित सामाजिक और आर्थिक बुनियादी आधार उपलब्ध कर पिछडे क्षेत्रो के आर्थिक विकास के लिए उपयुक्त दशाओ का सर्जन करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। जहा तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम लघु कृषक और नाममात्र के कृषक विकास परियोजनाओ तथा जनजाति आदिम जाति क्षेत्रो की समेकित उपयोजनाओ के आधार पर पृथक अनुदानो द्वारा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पिछडे क्षेत्रो के त्वरित विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले प्रयत्नो मे वृद्धि की जायगी।

Postal facilities in the Villages of Bihar during Fourth Plan

6979 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether the target fixed in the Fourth Five Year Plan for extending postal facilities to the villages in the State of Bihar have been achieved, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): 81 per cent of the target for 4th plan was achieved till the end of February, 1974. The shortfall is due to non-fulfilment of the prescribed conditions for opening of P Os and also due to restrictions placed on opening of new P.Os during 1973-74 on account of financial stringency

Staff employed in Parliament House Post Office

6980 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether keeping in view the heavy rush of work in the Parliament House Post Office during the session period, Government would consider to increase the staff there; and

(b) if so, the strength likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) The normal strenght of Parliament House Post Office consists of one Sub-Post Master, two clerks and one Packer During the Session period, additional posts of two clerks and one Packer are also sanctioned to cope the increased work

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above

महाराष्ट्र की संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों में कंट्रोलर की नियुक्ति

6981. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **औद्योगिक** विकास मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय राष्ट्र के उन संकटग्रस्त कपडा मिलों के नाम तथा संख्या क्या है जहां कि सरकार ने कंट्रोलर नियुक्त किए है, और

(ख) उक्त मिलो को वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान कितना लाभ तथा हानि हुई ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख) इस समय महाराष्ट्र मे 22 कपडा मिल ऐसी है जिनका प्रबन्ध सरकार ने उद्योग (विकास और विनियम) अधिनियम, 1951 तथा संकटग्रस्त उपक्रम (प्रबंध हाथ मे लेना) अधिनियम, 1972 के अधीन अपने हाथ मे ले लिया है। इन उपक्रमो का नाम तथा इनमे अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1973 की अवधि मे हुये लाभ-हानि (अनन्तिम आंकडे) का विवरण निम्नलिखित है —

क्र० सं०	उपक्रम का नाम	कुल लाभ/हानि ह्रास मूल्य और बोनस निकालकर (लाख रुपयों में)
	उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951	
1	माडल मिल्स नागपुर लि० नागपुर	88 33
2	आर० एम० आर० सी० मेहता स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स लि०, अकोला	39 69
3 से 8	इण्डिया यूनाइटेड मिल्स लि०, बम्बई (6 एकक)	9.54
9	औरंगाबाद मिल्स लि०, औरंगाबाद	4 72
10	दिग्विजय स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स लि०, बम्बई	6 73 (नवम्बर, 1973 तक)
11	छगन लाल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स प्रा० लि०, चालीगांव	17 88
12	अहमदाबाद जुपिटर स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग एण्ड मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि० बम्बई	19 15
	संकट ग्रस्त कपडा मिल (प्रबन्धक हाथ में लेना) अधिनियम, 1972	
13	अपोला मिल्स बम्बई	(–)9 38
14	एडवर्ड टैक्सटाइल मिल्स बम्बई	25 60
15	जयशंकर मिल्स, बर्सी (जिला शोलापुर)	17 02
16	न्यू केसरी हिन्द स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग एण्ड मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग मिल्स, बम्बई-33	35 88
17	न्यू प्रताप स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग एण्ड मैन्यफैक्चरिंग मिल्स धुलिया	19 94
18	उस्मानशाही मिल्स नन्दीद	59 80
19	आर० बी० बंसीलाल अबीरचन्द स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स हिंगनघाट	33 37

20. सर्वोराम राम प्रसाद मिल्स, अकोला	.	19.44
21. सबसेरिया काटन मिल्स, बम्बई	. .	(–)13.19
22. विदर्भ मिल्स (बरार), एलिचपुर	.	36.82

बिहार में पाकिस्तानी पारपत्रधारी पाक राष्ट्रिक

6982. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बिहार मे जिलावार कितने पाकिस्तानी पारपत्रधारी 'पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक' है ; और

(ख) इनमे से कितने व्यक्तियों के वीजा की अवधि गत 6 महीनों मे बढ़ाई गई थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

राजस्थान में दीर्घकालीन 'वीजाधारी' पाक राष्ट्रिक

6983. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय राजस्थान मे जिलावार ऐसे कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक हैं जिनके पास दीर्घकालीन वीजा है , और

(ख) इनमे से कितने व्यक्तियों के वीजा की अवधि इस बीच एक बार से अधिक बढ़ाई गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Funds for Employment-oriented Projects in Kerala

6984. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to the State of Kerala for undertaking employment-oriented projects and schemes for the year 1974-75 by his Ministry; and

(b) a brief outline of the projects to be executed during this period and the total number of persons to be employed in these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The details of the Employment Promotion Programme proposed to be taken up during 1974-75 are currently being worked out in the Planning Commission. The State Government of Kerala will also be allocated Central assistance under this programme during 1974-75.

T.A. and D.A. Expenses of Directors and other Senior Officials of K.V.I.C.

6985. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission as T.A. and D.A. expenses for its directors and other senior officials during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of times the directors' Board have met during this period together with the expenditure incurred on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

	Rs.
1971-1972 .	. 149548·27
1972-1973 .	. 185939·68
1973-1974 .	. 197533·79

(b) Six times. Expenditure incurred Rs. 125308.75.

दिल्ली में हिप्पयों से बरामद एक रिवालवर और चरस

6986. **श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिली पुलिस ने 20 मार्च, 1974 को एक होटल में 6 हिप्पियों से एक विदेशी रिवाल्वर और एक किलो चरस बरामद की ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे विदेशियों से इस प्रकार की मादक वस्तुयें अक्सर बरामद की जाती है ;

(ग) क्या इसकी पूरी तरह से रोकथाम के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(घ) गत छः माहीनों के दौरान इन आरोपों के कारण कितने विदेशी पकड़े गये और उनसे कुल कितना माल बरामद हुआ ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) 19 और 20 मार्च, 1974 के बीच की रात को एक होटल के सामने एक विदेशी से एक रिवाल्वर बरामद किया गया था और अन्य 4 विदेशियों तथा एक भारतीय से 860 ग्राम चरस बरामद की गई थी ।

(ख) से (घ). 1-10-73 से 31-3-74 तक की अवधि में 39 विदेशियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और 6.920 किलोग्राम चरस और 11.920 किलोग्राम गांजा उनसे बरामद किया गया था ।

जब कभी किसी विदेशी पर ऐसे निषिद्ध माल ले जाने का सन्देह होता है तो उसे रोका जाता है और कोई निषिद्ध माल बरामद होने पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Licenses on the Advice of Drug Controller

6987. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3919 on the 20th March, 1974 regarding drug Controller of India as Adviser to Licensing Committee and state:

(a) the number of cases of Drugs and Pharmaceutical licensing, in which permission letters were approved with or without the advice of the Drugs Controller;

(b) the number of cases in which Drug Controller was coopted as a Member of the Licensing Committee during the last three years, item-wise and date-wise;

(c) the number of cases decided against the advice of the Drug Controller (Industrial Adviser) by the Licensing Committee and the facts of such cases;

(d) when Drugs Controller is *Ex-Officio* Industrial Adviser in D.G.T.D., why he is not consulted directly by D.G.T.D. instead of through the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals; and

(e) whether there is any Industrial Adviser for the Drugs with D.G.T.D. at present other than Drug Controller of India, if not, reasons why he is not invited to all the meetings of the Licensing Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The permission/no objection letters were issued prior to 1966 on the basis of Licensing Committee's decision that production of an additional item by an existing undertaking would not amount to the manufacture of 'new article' provided the additional item fell under the same 'head' in the First Schedule to the IDR Act and provided the use of a new trade mark or patent was not involved. This was a general decision and it was made applicable in all cases which fulfilled the above conditions. The question of issuing these letters with or without the advice of the Drug Controller, therefore, did not arise. A copy each of the application for the grant of industrial licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, in the drugs and pharmaceutical industry is being sent to the Drug Controller for comments. DGTD also sends a copy of its comments in respect of this industry to him for further comments, if any. His comments, if received in time, are incorporated in the summary placed before the Licensing Committee. The Licensing Committee takes a decision on the cases by taking an over-all view of comments received from various authorities. These comments are treated as confidential. The Licensing Committee did not, however, co-opt the Drug Controller as a Member of the Committee during the last three years.

The Drug Controller is also consulted by the DGTD directly. In the DGTD, there is a Deputy Director General dealing with drugs, who attends the meetings of the Licensing Committee, whenever it is necessary

Ad Hoc Appointments in Ministry of Industrial Development

6988. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) the present strength of L.D.Cs and Grade III Stenographers recruited on *ad hoc* basis (category-wise) in the Ministry of Industrial Development;

(b) whether they are recruited by the Employment Exchanges;

(c) if not, whether they have been selected after inviting applications through Newspapers;

(d) if replies to (b) and (c) are in negative, reasons therefor and also the criteria adopted for the selection; and

(e) whether the present working strength of the staff recruited on *ad hoc* basis has been intimated to the department of personnel?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The present strength of L.D.Cs/Stenographers Gr. III recruited on an *ad hoc* basis in this Ministry is 79 and 77 numbers respectively.

(b) Some of these are recruited through the Employment Exchange.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As the staff was required very urgently in the public interest, they were appointed directly on a purely temporary and *ad hoc* basis subject to termination of service at short notice. Only persons with the requisite qualifications have been selected and preference was given to those regis-

tered with the Employment Exchange

(e) Yes, Sir

Representation from Employees of Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, West Bengal

6989 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Central Sericultural Research Station, Non-Gazetted Employees' Association, Berhampore, West Bengal for enhancement of the monthly salary of the Contingent-paid-labourers, and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is under active consideration of the Government

Appointments in Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, West Bengal

6990 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry received any information that the Director of Research, Central Sericultural Research Station Berhampore, West Bengal recently appointed Assistant Line Man, Pump Operator, violating the recruitment rules relating to age and minimum qualification, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI), (a) The two posts of Assistant Lineman and the Pump Operator are newly created posts and no recruitment rules have been framed for these posts However, candidates for the posts were asked for from the local Employment Exchange. The candidates were interviewed by a Selection Committee appointed for the purpose and the candidates selected by it were appointed.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Salaries and Wages to Employees of Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampur, West Bengal

6991 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that it has been a regular feature that since the transfer of the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore to Central Silk Board (1970), the employees and workers do not get their salary and wage on due date; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to guarantee regular payments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is not a regular feature though certain delays have occurred due to procedural difficulties in payment of salary and wages on due dates

Shertallai (Kerala) Telephone Exchange

6992 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that the Battery System of Shertallai (Kerala) Telephone Exchange is insufficient to meet the demand,

(b) If so, whether Government will consider the demand to instal an automatic Exchange; and

(c) whether Government have received any suggestion from Kerala Circle to that effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The existing 300 lines Central Battery Non-Multiple Exchange is insufficient to meet the present demand of telephones at Shertallai

(b) It is proposed to instal a manual exchange of higher capacity to meet the present and future demands. Production of automatic exchange equipment not being adequate, it is not at present proposed to instal an automatic exchange at Shertallai.

(c) Yes, Sir.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा रीगल बिल्डिंग की दुकानों को नया रूप देना

6993. श्री पान्ना लाल बारूपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली का नम्बर 24 और 70 रीगल बिल्डिंग की मरम्मत करने और उन्हें नया रूप देने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च किये जाने का अनुमान है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

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Branch Post Offices in Tribal areas of Nasik District

6994. SHRI Z. M. KHANDOLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to open more branch post offices in the tribal areas of Nasik district;

(b) whether some such Post Offices already opened have been closed, and if so, for what reasons;

(c) whether there is a practice of continuing a post-office which runs into loss, if the villagers pay the amount of loss;

(d) whether Government are thinking of subsidising such post-offices instead of recovering the loss from the poor tribals; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A few branch offices had to be closed due to non-payment of the required amount of Non-Returnable-Contribution.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In case of post offices opened in public interest the loss upto a certain prescribed limit is subsidised by the Government For very backward areas, this limit is Rs. 1000|- as against Rs 500|- for normal areas

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (d).

कोटरा से स्वरूपगंज तक टेलीफोन लाइन

6995. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तहसील कोटरा, जिला उदयपुर में टेलीफोन से बात करने के लिये केवल डूंगरपुर होकर ही स्वरूपगंज तथा अन्य स्थानों

से बात करनी पड़ती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कई बार वे घंटों तक बात हो नहीं कर पाते है ; और

(ख) क्या कोटरा तहसील के लोगों को उक्त कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई उपाय है, और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हा । यह सही है कि स्वरूपगंज तथा उसके आस-पास के स्थानों के साथ टेलीफोन सम्पर्क सिर्फ डूगरपुर के जरिये ही किया जा सकता है । कोटरा मे एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर है जो डूगरपुर एक्सचेंज से जुडा है । स्वरूपगज मे भी एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर है जो आबू रोड एक्सचेंज से जुडा हुआ है । चूंकि कोटरा से स्वरुपगज की काले डूगरपुर, उदयपुर, मारवाड और उसके बाद आबू रोड के जरिये लगाई जाती है, इसलिये ये काले मिलने मे विलम्ब होने की सम्भावना रहती है ।

(ख) इस समय कोटरा से डूगरपुर और उदयपुर के लिये काले बहुत कम होती हैं, इसलिये कोटरा से उदयपुर या अन्य किसी स्थान के लिये सीधी ट्रक लाइने देने का औचित्य सिद्ध नही होता । कोटरा से होने वाली सीमित ट्रक यातायात को ध्यान मे रखते हुये विभाग के पास फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

Allocation to States

6996. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be be pleased to state the State-wise allocations made for State Plans for the year 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Plan Outlay for 1974-75—States

	(Rs. Crores) Plan Outlay
1. Andhra Pradesh	127·39
2. Assam	53·66
3. Bihar	168·98
4. Gujarat	143·32
5. Haryana	81·60
6. Himachal Pradesh	31·16
7. Jammu & Kashmir	48·00£
8. Karnataka	110·75
9. Kerala	73·89
10. Madhya Pradesh	152·25
11. Maharashtra	275·84
12. Manipur	12·06
13. Meghalaya	13 63
14. Nagaland	14·00
15. Orissa	71·24
16. Punjab	107·87
17. Rajasthan	79·80
18. Tamil Nadu	112·00
19. Tripura	11·00
20. Uttar Pradesh	255·19
21. West Bengal	147·87
Unallocated for Hill & Tribal Areas	25·00
All States	2116.50

Directors in Bemag Engineering and Manufacturing Company Private Limited of Thana and J. Stone and Co. of Calcutta

6997. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question o. 9707 dated the 9th May, 1973 regarding transfer of items manufactured by J. Stone and Company, Calcutta to Bemag and Company and their effect on employees in Calcutta and state:

(a) whether same directors operate in the name of both Bemag Engineering and Manufacturing Company Private Limited of Thana in Maharashtra and J. Stone and Company of Calcutta;

(b) whether the Bemag and Company are doing many works of J. Stone;

(c) whether such and other facts provide justification to the complaints that the Bemag and Company is a 'Benami' company of J. Stone and Company;

(d) whether the Government will institute C.B.I. enquiry, to verify whether the Bemag and Company is a 'Benami' company of J. Stone and Company or not; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (e). As intimated by the Department of Company Affairs, the prospectus of M|s. J. Stone and Co., issued on 1-10-72, reveals that a Director of J. Stone and Co is also holding Directorship in M|s. Bemag Co. As reported by the Maharashtra Government, M|s. Bemag are doing jobing work for M/s. J. Stone and Co. However, as intimated by the Department of Company Affairs, as per balance sheet as at 1-1-72, M|s. J. Stone and Co. have no investment in M|s. Bemag Engineering Co. and no share of M|s. J. Stone and Co. have been issued to M|s. Bemag either. As intimated by the Maharashtra Government, M|s. Bemag keep either own separate books of account, the technical staff appears to be independent, the two Companies seem to be independent of each other and no 'Benami' function seems to be involved. In view of these facts, it is not necessary to institute any C.B.I. inquiry into the matter.

Caste System

6998. SHRI V. MAYAVAN.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether caste system is fast dying out in India;

(b) whether the Union Ministry has taken or is likely to take some steps in this regard during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the brief outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The caste system is losing its hold under the impact of industrialisation and the various socio-economic and educational measures undertaken by Government. A comprehensive Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, has since been introduced in Parliament. The 5th Five Year Plan programmes specially those relating to land reforms, agricultural and industrial development expansion of employment opportunities, reduction of disparities in incomes, etc. will continue the process.

Blocking of Traffic on Qutab Road and Sadar Bazar, Delhi

6999. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether traffic on Qutab Road and Sadar Bazar crossing in Delhi remain invariably blocked during the afternoon, causing much sufferings to the commuters wanting to catch trains at Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations;

(b) if so, what are the causes therefor; and

(c) what action the authorities are taking to keep the busy centre free from traffic blockade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir. However. there is traffic congestion at the crossing during certain hours.

(b) This crossing is surrounded by the main wholesale market of Delhi and offices and godowns of transport companies are also located around the crossing. This generates a heavy traffic of both slow and fast moving vehicles which causes traffic congestion.

(c) The long term solution is to shift the wholesale market and the transport companies to a place outside the walled city and to eliminate the slow moving traffic For an orderly regulation of traffic at present, plying and parking of trucks has been banned during certain hours in this area. Policemen are regularly deployed at this crossing, and the supervisory traffic police staff patrol this area. A large number of traffic offenders in this area are prosecuted every month.

Request made by Rajasthan for Allocation of more funds for Rajasthan Canal Project

7000 DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has requested the Central Government to allocate more funds for completion of priority work under the Rajasthan Canal Project: and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Government have recently requested for additional Central assistance during 1974-75 for Rajasthan Canal Project Stage-I. The State Government have been requested to furnish the detailed break-up of the spillover cost of the remaining works, detailed phased programme of construction and complete tie-up of the benefits and the investments to be made to enable a final view to be taken.

Blowing up of Mohra Power House in Kashmir

7001. SHRI K. MALLANNA.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an attempt to blow up Mohra Power House in Kashmir near Uri, was foiled by the timely action of the authorities on the 14th March 1974;

(b) whether Government have investigated the case; and

(c) if so, the main findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). An anti-tank rocket sealed in its container was found in the forebay canal of the Mohra Power House on 4th March, 1974 and not on 14th March, 1974. The rocket was found to be unarmed and not activated. A case has been registered by the local Police in this connection and investigations are in progress.

Power shortage for Launching Fifth Plan

7002. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether present power shortage will add to difficulties in launching the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Efforts are being made to ensure a substantial step-up in the rate of power generation in the Fifth Plan. Power targets have been fixed taking into consideration the requirements of different sectons of development in the Fifth Plan. Of the 16.5 million kW capacity proposed to be added during the Fifth Plan 10.7 million kW will be from spillover schemes which are in various stages of construction/completion. Further in the Fifth Plan emphasis has been placed on thermal generation and mostly extension of the existing stations or those under construction have been planned with a view to obtain quick results and also offset to some extent the effects of drought. About 3.7 million kW is planned from extension of existing stations. Also power programme are not dependent on oil fuel and therefore the present oil crisis is not expected to interfere with the power development. As such, the present shortfall in power generation will not affect the launching of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Government have taken a number of steps to meet the present shortfall in power generation. The important steps taken are as follows:

(i) The operations of the existing thermal stations were found to be unsatisfactory by and large due to poor maintenance, non-availability of spare and poor quality of coal supplied. Spares required for stations have already been procured or arrangements have been made to obtain them. In some stations, particularly in the eastern region, spares were obtained on a priority. To render assistance in the maintenance of power stations and to manufacture and supply spares, Bharat Heavy Electricals have set up spares and service organisation. Thermal stations have been linked with particular coal fields. A monitoring cell has been set up in the Railway Board to ensure day to day supply of coal to the thermal stations.

(ii) Plant maintenance schedules are being drawn up on a co-ordinated basis in each region. Power from surplus States is being transmitted to deficit States through the inter-State lines constructed under the Centrally sponsored programme. Off-peak power is being utilised through this co-ordinated operation.

(iii) In the allocation of funds, power sector has been given priority. In order to expedite some projects in advanced stages of construction, additional funds were provided over and above the outlays provided in the Plans. Additional outlays of about Rs. 41.5 crores in 1972-73 and about Rs. 42 crores in 1973-74 were released to specific projects.

(iv) Monitoring cells are being set up in the Planning Commission, Ministry of Irrigation &

Power/Central Water & Power Commission to keep track of the day to day operation of the power stations and to monitor construction and commissioning of the projects according to scheduled targetted dates.

(v) Arrangements are being made for supply of scarce materials like steel, cement, explosives to the projects.

Cement Workers Laid off in Bombay due to shortage of Coal

7003. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 400 workers have been laid off in the cement units in Bombay because of acute coal shortage and accumulation of stock due to the shortage of wagons to move; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). There is only one cement grinding unit in Bombay and no reports of lay off of workers in this unit have been received.

Project Allowance to Postal Employees in Koraput, Orissa

7004. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the postal employees of the District Koraput, Orissa are not getting the project allowance for two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any step to provide the project allowance to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House, as early as possible.

Compliance of Zonal scheme by Salt Commissioner

7005. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Salt Commissioner, Government of India has not been in strict compliance of Zonal scheme;

(b) whether regions fixed for Rajasthan State Government sources such as Didwana/Pachpadra is being allowed to be catered by other sources like Gandhidham, Kharagoda, etc. which results in accumulation of stock and creates slump in market; and

(c) if so, the action proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) It is not a fact that the Salt Commissioner has not complied strictly with the Zonal Schemes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Salt

7006. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of salt exported to different countries during 1973-74;

(b) the salt sources in India from where salt was mostly exported; and

(c) the schemes to increase salt export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) A statement is attched showing country-wise exports of salt during 1973-74 (upto February, 1974 only).

(b) Salt is exported mostly from salt sources in Gujarat, Tuticorin source in Tamil Nadu and Sambhar source in Rajasthan.

(c) With a view to augmenting the export of salt, Government have under consideration various measures, including the mechanisation of loading facilities at Kandla port.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Quantity exported during 1973-74 (Upto February 1974) (in M. Tonnes)
1.	Taiwan	93,588
2.	Philippines	12,085
3.	Singapore	5,706
4.	Korea	1,81,728
5.	Maldives	715
6.	Nepal	40,196
	Total	3,34,018

Utilisation of Military by Government of Bihar

7007. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar requisitioned the military service from the Defence Department on 18th March, 1974;

(b) if so, the period for which the Government of Bihar has been utilising military service; and

(c) whether military is for foreign enemy or for suppressing the Indian people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to information available with the Government, Army units were called to aid the civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order in the wake of violent disturbances in Bihar on different occasions at the places noted below:

(i) **Patna**

March 18 to 26, 1974.

(ii) **Ranchi**

March 20 to 28, 1974.

April 2 to 6, 1974.

(iii) **Dhanbad**

March 20 to April 3, 1974.

Setting up of Ancillary Industries

7008. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to identify areas where more ancillary industries can be set up on a priority basis;

(b) if so, whether Government have also decided to set up joint teams and begin a techno-economic survey, and if so, the public sector undertakings under consideration to begin with; and

(c) the number of persons going to be provided with jobs by the setting up of ancillary industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Government have already identified some areas having

scope for development of ancillary industries.

(b) It has been tentatively decided to constitute a joint team to visit selected public undertakings to give suitable suggestions to the enterprises in regard to development of ancillary industries in the respective undertakings. This team will also enlist the cooperation of the undertakings to enable S.I.S.Is to depute their techno-economic study teams to these undertakings. Some of the undertakings likely to be visited by the joint team for this purpose are:

1. Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras.
2. Bharat Earth Movers, KGF.
3. Electronic Corporation of India, Hyderabad.
4. Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta.
5. Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi.
6. Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.
7. Bharat Pumps and Compressors, Allahabad.
8. New Vehicles Factory, Jabalpur.

(c) Employment potential of ancillary industries will be known when the techno-economic studies of all undertakings are completed. As such it is difficult to give any indication at this stage.

Transfer of KVIC to Rural Industries Commission following the recommendations of Asoka Mehta Committee

7009. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asoka Mehta Committee had recommended the transfer of the present Khadi and Village Industries Commission to the Rural Industries Commission; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the recommendation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being considered in consultation with various Ministries/Departments of Government of India and State Governments etc. A final decision is yet to be taken.

Development of a Ceramic Candle by Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta

7010. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta has developed a ceramic candle for use as pocket pump by the defence personnel;

(b) if so, its usefulness to the defence personnel and others who use the same in dense forest areas;

(c) whether the candle is made of indigenous raw material or of imported raw material; and

(d) the cost of production thereof and the extent to which it would meet the domestic requirements and the amount saved as a result thereof on foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Institute has developed a ceramic candle for "KATADYN" pocket pump used by defence personnel for obtaining filtered bacteria free water from rivers streams or ponds.

(c) The ceramic candle developed at the Institute is made from indigenously available ceramic raw material.

(d) The cost of ceramic candle is estimated at Rs. 3/- per piece. Other information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Assistance sought for Rajasthan Canal

7011. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has given an understanding to the Government of Rajasthan that sufficient funds would be made available for the completion of the first phase of the Rajasthan Canal Project;

(b) whether the State Government has put forward a demand for Rs. 11 crores for this purpose; and

(c) if so, whether this demand will be met fully, and if not, the actual amount that the Centre has agreed to give and the reasons for not meeting the demand in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government have been requested to furnish the detailed break-up of the spill-over cost of the remaining works, detailed phased programme of construction and complete tie-up of the benefits and the investments to be made to enable a final view to be taken.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिक पाठशालायें खोलना

7012. श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षित व्यक्तियों की बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिये केन्द्रीय बजट में किये गये 25 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान को किस प्रकार काम में लेने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत नई प्राथमिक शालायें खोलने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में ऐसी कितनी प्राथमिक शालायें खोलने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) 1974–75 के केन्द्रीय बजट में शिक्षित व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ाने के लिये 25 करोड रुपये की नही अपितु 40 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। रोजगार वृद्धि कार्यक्रम में मुख्य रूप से स्व-रोजगार उद्यगों को बढ़ाने पर बल दिया जायेगा। इस कार्यक्रम के लिये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त तैयार किये जा रहे है।

(ख) रोजगार वृद्धि कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सहित किसी भी राज्य में प्राथमिक शालायें खोलने के लिये धन राशि का आवंटन किये जाने का विचार नहीं है।

Recommendations made by N.R.D.C. for petrol saving

7013. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have referred several petrol saving devices to the National Research Development Corporation (N.R.D.C.) for its approval;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the N.R.D.C.; and

(c) whether Government have volunteered to advance loans to the

indigenous manufacturers of such devices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Seven applications for awards relating to inventions on petrol saving devices have been referred to N R.D.C.

(b) As a result of their evaluation, none of the proposals was approved by the N R D.C.

(c) In view of the above, the grant of loans for their indigenous manufacture does not arise.

Calcutta-Bangalore Trunk line

7014. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Trunk telephone line between Calcutta and Bangalore is frequently out of order;

(b) if so, the reasons for such chronic malfunctioning break-downs; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the trunk lines between Calcutta and Bangalore have not been functioning satisfactorily.

(b) The reasons for frequent breakdowns and mal-functioning of the trunk lines between Calcutta and Bangalore are the present long routing of the circuits which are now provided *via* Asansol, Kanpur Agra, Jaipur, Ahmedabad. Poona, Madras and then to Bangalore. In the absence of alternative routing on the present circuitous route, breakdowns are inevitable to some extent as the underground coaxial cables are vulnerable to damage by working parties, floods and lightning etc.

(c) The communications from Calcutta to the Southern part of the country are proposed to be provided through a more direct route with the proposed underground coaxial cable form Calcutta to Madras *via* Kharagpur, Cuttack, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada. The portion of this scheme between Madras and Vijayawada has already been completed, the portion between Cuttack and Kharagpur is expected to go into trial service within a month and the entire route is expected to be ready for trials by March 1975. The commissioning of direct Calcutta-Madras Coaxial Cable Scheme will result in improved communications from Calcutta to Madras and Bangalore

Corruption Case against Officials of Education Ministry lying pending with C.B.I.

7016. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether a corruption case involving officials of the Union Edution Ministry (Archaeological Department) has been lying pending with C B.I. for the last 12 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)· (a) and (b). No such case is pending with the Central Bureau of Investigation for the last 12 years. However, in one case, registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation in 1965 against some officials of the Archaeological Department, a chargesheet was filed in the court on 26-6-68 after the completion of the investigation. That case is pending trial since then

Unfilled vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Department of Science and Technology

7017. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Department of Science and Technology were not filled during 1972 and were carried over to the next year;

(b) if so, the category-wise (Gazetted and Non-Gazetted) number of such vacancies; and

(c) the reasons for not filling these vacancies during 1972?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Unfilled vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

7018. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry/Departments under her charge which were not filled during 1972 and were carried over to the next year;

(b) the category-wise (Gazetted and Non-Gazetted) number of such vacancies; and

(c) the reasons for not filling these vacancies during 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the available information, class-wise, i.e. in respect of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV (excluding sweepers) is annexed.

(c) Most of the unfilled vacancies have been in Class II and Class III in the Departments of Atomic Energy and Electronics. The posts in question being mainly of a scientific and technical nature, it has not been possible to find suitably qualified persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to fill up these vacancies

Statement

Statement showing the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which were not filled by candidates of these communities during 1972 and were carried over to the next year, in the Departments under the charge of the Prime Minister: —

Class of Posts	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I .	..	.
Class II .	11	7
Class III .	67	61
Class IV (Excluding Sweepers) .	1	6

Unfilled vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Department of Space

7019 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Department were not filled during 1972 and were carried over to the next year;

(b) if so, the category-wise (Gazetted and Non-Gazetted) number of such vacancies; and

(c) the reasons for not filling these vacancies during 1972?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). In the Department of Space, one vacancy each was reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of a total of 8 vacancies in Class III filled by direct recruitment in 1972. These two vacancies could not be filled up for want of quitable candidates. In Class IV, out of a total of a vacancies filled, one each was reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Against these, three vacancies were however filled with Scheduled Castes and the one vacancy reserved for Scheduled Tribes was not filled as no suitable candidate was available. Thus a total of three reserved vacancies both in Calss III and IV was carried over to 1973.

Cut in Allocations to States for Fifth Plan

7020. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has recently cut the allocation of funds to various States;

(b) if so, the names of those States and the reasons for this cut, especially, in the case of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the alternate offered by the Planning Commission to the Uttar Pradesh Government to meet the targets of the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The financial and physical targets of the Fifth Plans of States, including that of Uttar Pradesh, are yet to be finally determined in the light of the recent resources discussions and the criteria for allocation of Central assistance and market borrowing to be evolved by the National Development Council.

Pending application from U.P. for setting up Cement factories and allied factories

7021. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of applications from the Uttar Pradesh for licence for setting up of cement and other allied factories pending with his Ministry and the time for how long they are pending;

(b) the time by which such applications are expected to be disposed of; and

(c) how many such applications are for Barelly District of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). One application for the setting up of new industrial undertaking at Kanpur for the manufacture of cement, which was received in April, 1972, was rejected in January, 1973. The applicant, however, represented against the rejection and the representation is under consideration. Another application for setting up of cement factory in Dehra Dun district has been received on 22-3-74 and it is expected to be disposed of within the prescribed time schedule.

Fast undertaken by Shri Anand Murti in Bankipur Jail, Patna

7022. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether letters have been addressed to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister in regard to the

partial fast undertaken by Shri P. R. Sarkar, generally known as Shri Ananda Murti, in the Bankipur Jail in Patna;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) doctors report about his condition; and

(d) whether Government will take a sympathetic view for giving him necessary facilities as an undertrial prisoner and if so, the facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Anand Margis and their supporters have been addressing communications to the Prime Minister and other high dignitaries alleging illtreatment of Shri Sarkar by the authorities of the jail and deterioration in his health. They have also been demanding the withdrawal of the cases against him and his unconditional release from jail. Shri Sarkar has been persistently refusing medical check up and treatment by the Government doctors and even facility of medical examination by a non-official doctor of his choice. From the 9th March 1974 for a few days he allowed himself to be medically examined. but again refused medical examination from the 13th March, 1974. On the 24th March, 1974 the Civil Surgeon reported that Shri Sarkar looked better and cheerful although he did not subject himself to medical examination. Shri Sarkar and several others are facing charges of conspiracy and murder. He is being treated as an upper division prisoner. The State Government have given him all the facilities permissible under the Bihar Jail Manual rules for prisoners of his class.

Guidelines for news broadcast and talks in regard to mass agitations in the country

7023. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have outlined guidelines for news broadcast and various talks in regard to the recent mass agitations in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) the talks so far broadcast on the subject from various stations and the names of the persons entrusted for such talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). All broadcasts are guided by the general principles of broadcasting policy, namely, objectivity and public interest. Taking note of the present situation, All India Radio stations have been recently asked to further emphasise in its various programmes the imperative need to counteract tendency of violence and discruption to social and economic life of the community.

(c) This broad orientation of social purpose is reflected in a variety of programmes meant for different audiences. The compilation of titles and names would involve effort not commensurate with the benefit sought to be derived.

Statement by the Editor of Searchlight regarding destruction by Searchlight building in Patna

7024. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement issued by the Editor of Searchlight Patna in regard to the circumstances leading to the destruction of the 'Searchlight' building;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made by Government; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen some press reports about the statement made by the Editor of the 'Searchlight', Patna

(b) and (c) Facts are being ascertained from the State Government

बिहार में पुलिस की गोली द्वारा मारे गए व्यक्तियों को मुआवजे का प्रस्ताव

7025. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि·

(क) क्या सरकार बिहार मे मार्च मे हुए उपद्रवो के दौरान पुलिस, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस अथवा सेना द्वारा मारे गये निर्दोष लोगो तथा उनमे जिमकी सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई उनकी क्षति पूर्ति देने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उन लोगा को सहायता देने के लिये जिनकी सम्पत्ति लूट ली गई अथवा जला दी गई, केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मागी है , और

(ग) हताहत व्यक्तियो की संख्या कितनी है तथा सरकार और जनता का कितने रुपयो की हानि हुई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन : (क) और (ख). जी नही, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पंजीकृत शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए आबंटित राशि

7026. **श्री लाल जी भाई :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान पंजीकृत शिक्षित बेरोजगारो के लिये कितनी राशि आवटित की गई ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) विभिन्न योजना कार्यक्रमो, जिनमे शिक्षित व्यक्तियो के लिए अधिकाश रोजगार के सुअवसरो की व्यवस्था है, के अतिरिक्त चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पजीकृत शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियो को रोजगार देने के लिये कुछ विशेष स्कीमे आरम्भ की गई थी । इन स्कीमो के नाम तथा इनके लिय 1971-72, 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 मे आवटन की राशि नीचे दी गई है —

क्रम स०	स्कीम	(लाख रुपयों मे) आवंटन 1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
1	1971-72 मे आरम्भ किया गया शिक्षित बेरोजगारो के लिये कार्यक्रम .	1510.64	5408.28	4585.42
2	1972-73 मे राज्यो तथा सघ शासित क्षेत्रो मे आरम्भ किया गया विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम . .	—	2618.33	2244.49
3	1973-74 मे आरम्भ किया गया शिक्षित बेरोजगारो के लिये पाच लाख रोजगार कार्यक्रम .	—	—	5398.53
	योग .	1510.64	8026.61	12228.44

दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स के मालिकों द्वारा पाकिस्तान को सुरक्षा निधि में अधिक धन दिया जाना

7027. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर दैनिक मे प्रकाशित समाचार में दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्ज के स्वामी पर भारत-पाक युद्ध के दोरान पाकिस्तान के युद्धकोष में भारत सुरक्षा कोष से भी अधिक धन देने का आरोप लगाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मिल मालिक की एक फैक्टरी पाकिस्तान में भी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालयमें उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) : (क) उदयपुर मे प्रकाशित होने वाले हिन्दी दैनिक उदयपुर एक्सप्रेस के दिनाक 19 मार्च, 1974 के अंक मे एक समाचार था कि विश्वविद्यालय बचाओ समिति द्वारा जारी की गई एक प्रेस टिप्पणी के अनुसार दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स के मालिक ने भारत के युद्ध-कोष की अपेक्षा पाकिस्तान के युद्ध कोष में अधिक चन्दा दिया था ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली क्लाथ तथा जनरल मिल्स क० लि० ने बताया है कि लायलपुर पाकिस्तान में कम्पनी की "लायलपुर काटन मिल्स" नाम की एक शाखा थी परन्तु इस शाखा को 1965 के भारत पाक युद्ध के तुरन्त बाद पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया था । पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा इसको अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद इस शाखा द्वारा पाकिस्तान के युद्ध कोष में कोई चन्दा देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई सूचना नही है ।

पटना के मुख्य डाकघर में पुलिस का प्रवेश

7028. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुलिस 18 मार्च, 1974 को छात्र आन्दोलन का बहाना बना कर पटना के मुख्य डाकघर में घुस गई थी और गोलियां चलाई थी जिनके चिन्ह वहां की दीवारों पर अब भी दिखाई देते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस गोलीकांड से वहां के पाच कर्मचारी जख्मी हुए थे और जिन में से जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक कर्मचारी की बाद में मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों और उनके संघों ने इस काड की न्यायिक जांच की मांग की है; और यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने मृतक एवं घायल कर्मचारियो के परिवारों को कोई सहायता दी है , और यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) . (क) और (ख). जी हा। 18 मार्च, 1974 को पटना के बड़े डाकघर के अहाते में एकत्र भीड़ पर पुलिस ने गोली चलाई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पांच डाक-तार कर्मचारी घायल हो गये थे । इन में से एक कर्मचारी बाद मे मर गया ।

(ग) जी हां । न्यायिक जांच की मांग की गई थी । इस सम्बन्ध में फैसला लेना राज्य सरकार का काम है ।

(घ) मृतक की विधवा को तुरन्त सहायता के रूप में 500 रुपये (पांच सौ रुपये) की रकम दे दो गई थी । मृतक के परिवार को और अधिक सहायता देने, जिसमे उसके आश्रितों को नौकरी देना भी शामिल है,

तथा अन्य घायल व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

संसद सदस्यों तथा विधान मंडलों के विधायकों के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देना

7029. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1974 तक स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन के लिए आवेदन करने वाले संसद तथा राज्य विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) आवेदनकर्ताओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन्हें पेंशन देने के बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया है तथा उस निर्णय को कब तक लागू करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना जो सहज उपलब्ध है संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है ।

(ग) ऐसे मामलों में आगे यह घोषणा प्राप्त होने पर कि आवेदक की वार्षिक आय 5000 रुपये से कम हो गई है, पेंशन स्वीकृत की जायेगी बशर्ते कि पात्रता की अन्य शर्तें पूरी हो गई हों ।

विवरण

संसद सदस्यों तथा राज्य विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों, जिन्होंने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन के लिए 31-3-1974 तक आवेदन किए हैं, की राज्यवार संख्या का विवरण ।

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	संसद सदस्य	विधान मंडलों के सदस्य
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6	–
2.	असम	1	–
3	बिहार	8	17
4.	गुजरात	–	1
5.	गोवा, दमण व दीव	1	–
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	–	1
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	–	2
8.	केरल	4	4
9.	कर्नाटक	–	1
10	मध्य प्रदेश	2	5
11.	महाराष्ट्र	1	1
12.	पंजाब	1	1
13.	पांडिचेरी	–	3
14.	तमिलनाडु	2	1
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	10	27
16.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5	5
	जोड	41	69

Idle Oxygen Plant in Dhanbad

7030. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, the Oxygen Plant is lying idle for many years; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to dispose it of?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir. The Oxygen Plant is an integral part of the Pressure Gasification Pilot Plant.

When the Gasification Plant is operated the Oxygen Plant is used.

(b) No, Sir. The Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) is however, considering te lease the Plant to Oxygen manufacturing Organisations who will agree to instal and operate the Plant near CFRI site at their own responsibility and supply Oxygen requirement of CFRI as and when required on agreed terms.

Number and names of the new Dailies and Periodicals published from A.P. who have applied for Newsprint Quota

7031. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of new Dailies and other Periodicals published from Andhra Pradesh which had applied for newsprint quota during the last two years;

(b) the quantities allotted to them; and

(c) whether preferential consideration will be given to the pending applications in view of this State being backward in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The number of new newspapers (including dailies) published from Andhra Pradesh which had applied for newsprint quota during the licensing years 1972-73 & 1973-74 is 34. A statement showing their names and the quantities of newsprint allocated to them is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6722/74].

(c) Newsprint is allocated to newspapers on the basis of the Newsprint Allocation Policy announced by Government, which applies uniformly to the newspapers published all over the country.

Chittoor-Hyderabad Trunk Line

7032. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing frequency of and prolonged periods of failure of Trunk telephone lines between Chittoor and Hyderabad in State capital; and

(b) what steps are contemplated to remedy this and to improve Trunk telephone facility for this District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The performance of trunk lines connecting Chittoor and Hyderabad has generally been poor due to copper-wire thefts.

(b) The copper wires on the trunk lines connecting Chittoor are being replaced by aluminium wires. This work is now in progress and is likely to be completed within two months. Improvement is expected after completion of this work and re-routing of the circuits through the Coaxial Cables to Hyderabad *via* Madras.

Iron and Steel Industry as ancillary Industry

7033. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has selected Iron and Steel Industry as one of their ancillary industry for development;

(b) if so, whether an order has to this effect been issued; and

(c) whether in spite of repeated requests from Madhya Pradesh Government that Steel Plant, Bhilai is not prepared to develop ancillary industry of steel in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Iron and Steel Industry has been selected as one of the ancillary industries eligible for technical assistance through Small Industries Services Institutes and allotment of factory sheds in Industrial Estates and supply of machinery on hire-purchase terms.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. In fact the value of orders placed on the small scale industries around Bhilai Steel Plant has shown an increasing trend during the past few years as would be evident from the table below:—

Year (biennaal)	Value of order placed (Rs. lacs)
1969-71	35 6
1971-73	82.7
1973-75	102 6

Radio and Television Licence Fees

7034. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4720 on 27th March, 1974 regarding radio and television licence fees and state the expenses incurred by Government in collecting the fees for radio and television licences and to check the evasion of licence fees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): The Posts & Telegraphs Department is being re-imbursed @11 per cent of the gross revenue for collecting the fees for radio and television licences and to check the evasion of licence fees.

Seizure of Red Literatures of Naxalites from different States

AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

7035. SHRI B. D. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any raids and seized red literatures of Naxalites etc. from various States, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested and punished during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A statment based on the information available with the Government is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. ANDHRA PRADESH. On 18th April, 1972 and 4th June, 1973, some extremist literature was recovered by the police in Karim Nagar District. Copies of extremist publications were also seized from a book-stall at Khammam on 10th October, 1973. However, no one was arrested in these cases.

2. ASSAM: On 1st October, 1972, the police arrested a person at New Bongaigaon Railway Colony and seized two booklets, along with some ammunition, from his possession. On 16th May, 1973, the police arrested two persons and recovered some papers on Naxalism, along with arms and ammunition, from their possession. The cases registered in this connection are pending investigation.

3. BIHAR: During 1972-73, some Naxalite literature was recovered in Police raids in Telco Colony, Jamshedpur, Village Sakrauli (Muzaffar pur): Village Dehri (Patna). 25 persons were arrested in this connection and the cases are under investigation.

4. PUNJAB: One pamphlet in red ink exhorting people to violence was seized and a case under section 9 of the Punjab Security of the State Act was registered at Police Station Sadar, Jullundur, on 13th December, 1973. One person was arrested. The case is under investigation.

5. WEST BENGAL: Naxalite literature was seized by the police in some places of West Bengal in the recent past. However, no person was arrested or convicted on the sole ground of possession of Naxalite literature.

Information from Meghalaya and Orissa is awaited Information in respect of the remaining States and the Union Territories is 'nil'

सीमेंट निर्माताओं के द्वारा विलम्ब से सीमेंट कोटा देने के कारण सीमेंट का अभाव

7036. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1968 के बाद हर वर्ष सीमेंट का उत्पादन उपभोग से औसतन 3,00,000 टन अधिक होता रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सीमेंट कारखानों के मालिक सीमेंट की कीमतें बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से पूरा कोटा कारखानों से बाहर नहीं निकालते; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सीमेंट के इस कृत्रिम अभाव एवं मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) से (ग). वर्ष 1968 से 1973 के दौरान विभिन्न उपभोक्ता केन्द्रों को अलग अलग सीमेंट फैक्टरियों से भेजे गये प्रेषणों में प्रदर्शित उत्पादन तथा खपत निम्नलिखित थी :--

वर्ष	उत्पादन	खपत (प्रेषण)
1968	118.9	115.6
1969	135.3	135.0
1970	139.9	138.2
1971	149 0	148 4
1972	157.1	157.4
1973	150.7	147.7

जहां तक निश्चित रूप से ज्ञात हुआ है सीमेंट की कीमतों को बढ़वाने के लिए सीमेंट के उत्पादकों मे प्रेषणों को रोक की वृत्ति नही है ।

सीमेंट की कीमत तथा वितरण का विनियमन [illegible] मीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश, 1967 के उपबन्धो के अधीन किया जाता है । इस आदेश के अधीन गन्तव्य स्थान पर रेलवाड़ि, मुक्त कीमत सभी रेल के गन्तव्य स्थानो के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निश्चित की जाती है । जब कि आदेश के खण्ड 10 के अन्तर्गत राज्य के अन्दर मीमेट की थोक तथा खुदरा कीमत निश्चित करने की शक्ति राज्य सरकारो को दे दी गई है । अनिवार्य वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के प्रयोजन के लिए सीमेट को एक अनिवार्य वस्तु घोषित कर दिया गया है । राज्य सरकारो से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अनिवार्य वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन परमिट जारी किये विक्रेताओं तथा स्टाकिस्टों आदि को लाइसेंस देकर सीमेंट के वितरण के विनियमनकारी आदेश जारी करे । इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत समाज विरोधी तत्वो के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही के लिए अपेक्षित शक्तियां राज्य सरकारो को प्राप्त हैं ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा लोकवस्त्र योजना चलाने का प्रस्ताव

7037. **श्री चिरंजीवी झा :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का 'लोक वस्त्र' योजना चलाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो योजना की मुख्य बाते क्या है , और

(ग) इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जा सकेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी): (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) योजना की मुख्य बाते निम्नलिखित है :—

1 48 तकुओ के शक्तिचालित चरखो से सूत का उत्पादन,

2 नेपाल किस्म के विकसित करघो पर यथोपयुक्त स्थिति के अनुसार शक्तिचालित अथवा हथकरघे पर बुनाई किया जाना ,

3 इन विकेन्द्रित एकको मे मोटे किस्म का कपड़ा, मुख्यत: 20 काउन्ट से कम के धागे से बुन कर बनाया जाता है ,

4 1,13 400 वर्ग मी० मोटे सूती कपड़े वार्षिक (8 घटे दैनिक के वर्ष मे 300 कार्य दिवस) की क्षमता वाले "लोक वस्त्र एकक" मे मशीनो व उपकरणो पर 1 70 लाख रु० की लागत का अनुमान है तथा इसके प्रत्येक केन्द्र में 63 से 84 व्यक्तियो को रोजगार मिल सकेगा ।

5 सरकार से सहायता तथा बैंक ऋणो से प्राप्त कार्यशील पूजी से आयोग ने पाचवी योजनावधि मे मोटा कपड़ा (लोक वस्त्र) बनाने के 1000 ग्रामीण कपडा केन्द्र (रूरल फैब्रिक सेन्टर) स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया था ।

(ग) ऐसे दो-एक एकक तमिलनाडु मे परीक्षण के तौर पर चल भी रहे हैं । आशा है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग आवश्यक स्वीकृतिया प्राप्त करके चालू वर्ष मे इस योजना का क्रियान्वयन शुरू कर देगा ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में सरसों के तेल की बिक्री

7038. **श्री चिरंजीवी झा :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा सरसो के तेल का उत्पादन किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो नई दिल्ली में कनाट प्लेस स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन मे आयोग द्वारा उत्पादित सरसों के तेल की बिक्री की व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

Setting up of an office in Kerala by Zoological Survey of India

7039. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zoological Survey of India has decided to set up an office in Kerala during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Extra Departmental employees in P & T Department

7040. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Extra Departmental employees working in the P & T Department; and

(b) whether decisions have since been taken regarding their pay, allowances and job security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 2,05,321 as on 31-3-73. The information about their number as on 31-3-74 is being collected.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Documentary "New Glimpses of Delhi" produced by Delhi Administration

7041. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a documentary entitled "New Glimpses of Delhi" produced by Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The film depicts the progress made under the Plan during the past two years by the Delhi Administration in different fields like Education; Employment; Training and Technical Education; Social Welfare; Agriculture. Industries; Medical; Housing; Crime-Prevention; Beautification, etc., etc.

Restraints on consumption of goods

7042. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose some restraints on the internal consumption of some goods, so as to step up its exports; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the nature of the restraints intended to be imposed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government

have had under consideration various measures for stepping up the exports of traditional and non-traditional goods One of the steps being considered is to impose restraints on internal consumption of some goods in order to make surpluses available for exports. Individual items have to be examined on merit since the circumstances would differ from item to item. This is a continuing exercise and a decision in each case will be taken as the examination is completed.

Set back to industrial production in Gujarat due to power cut

7043 SHRI P M MEHTA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production is heavily affected in the State of Gujarat due to the power cut announced in the month of March, 1974, and

(b) if so, to what extent the steps are being taken to help them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The anticipated availability of power the Ministry of Irrigation in the country like construction tion & Power was only slightly lower than the anticipated requirement The actual figures would, however, be available after some time It is also not possible to identify the short-fall in industrial production attributable solely to any single factor like shortage of power

(b) Ministry of Irrigation and Power have taken several measures to improve the ovar-all power supply position in the country like construction of sanctioned inter-state and inter-regional, transmission links to enable transfer of power from surplus areas to neighbouring deficient areas, speeding up of power generation projects under implementation etc.

Cross-bar Telephone system in Gujarat

7044 SHRI P M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to have first cross-bar telephone system in the State of Gujarat.

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be installed; and

(c) the place where such cross-bar telephone system will be set up and what will be its advantages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) to (c) The first cross-bar automatic telephone exchange in the State of Gujarat has been commissioned at Navarangpura in Ahmedabad on 29-3-74

Apart from the addition of a capacity for 3 000 lines to the Ahmedabad City Telephone System, the main advantages of the cross-bar exchange are.—

(i) Having very little moving components the maintenance affort needed is comparatively less in this System

(ii) It renders the System very suitable for national subscriber dialling

(iii) It can provide economies in external plant

(iv) Re-routing of traffic amongst such exchanges in possible with this type of equipment.

(v) Expansion of the system from 5 digits to 6 digits etc. is very easily accomplished without major additions to equipment.

(vi) A number of facilities like trunk-barring, PBX hunting etc. can be easily provided.

Shortage of Paper in Gujarat

7045. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ahmedabad publishers and Booksellers Association had drawn the attention of his Ministry of an acute shortage of paper experienced by them in the state;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help these traders in supply of papers;

(c) whether the Union Government have decided to increase the allotment quota to the Gujarat Publishers and Booksellers Association; and

(d) if so, the quota of a paper allotted to the Gujarat State during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). There are general complaints from various quarters regarding shortage of paper. In order to ensure supply of paper, to legitimate consumers, the paper industry, traders and converters have adopted a "Code of Conduct" according to which the paper mills undertook to supply papers to direct consumers on the basis of the average of their five years off-take, and also to make supplies direct to such consumers who had been receiving supplies through distributors and traders should such supplies be not forthcoming through the main channel for any reason whatsoever.

(c) and (d). The distribution of paper is not controlled and hence no quota has been fixed by Government for Publishers, Association or State including Gujarat. Therefore the question of raising any allotment does not arise.

Draft plan for Backward Classes of Assam submitted by the State's Planning Minister

7046. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Planning from Assam has submitted the draft outline of the Fifth Five Year Plan for backward classes in Assam to the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has approved the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Draft Plan proposed by the Government of Assam is divided into two parts:

(I) *An Integrated Area Plan for the Hill Areas of North Cachar and Mikir Hills.*—The main features of the proposed programme include (i) development of agricultural production at an annual growth rate of 5 per cent in foodgrains and substantial increase in production of other commercial crops; (ii) To wean the tribal population practising shifting cultivation to settled agriculture by undertaking rubber, coffee, fruit, plantation in these areas; (iii) Among industries, large and medium units have been proposed for the production of cement,

sugar, paper etc. It is also being proposed to take up tussar culture in North Cachar District. The transport and comunications programmes are envisaged to be taken up on a sizeable scale. Under social services, adequate provision has been made for elementary, secondary and higher education. Better and wider coverage of institutional health service has also been proposed.

(II) *Plan for Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Clases in Plains Areas*—The major effort for the development of backward classes will flow from the sectoral programmes. Integrated programmes are proposed to be formulated at sub-divisional level Provision is also proposed under the supplementary sector for key programmes The main features of this programme are: development of agriculture, poultry, piggery, dairying and fisheries, improvement of social services like education, health, water supply, etc.

In order to ensure flow of funds from the various sectors of economy and private sector investments for the benefit of backward classes. It is proposed to set up new institutional base such as corporations

(c) The outlays and programmes for the Fifth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

Utilisation of loan by National Industries Corporation

7047. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of loans given by National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. for Hire Purchases of Machineries have been written off;

(b) if so, amount of the loans which have been written off up-to-date; and

(c) the action taken by the Corporation for proper utilisation of loans granted by it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). No cash loan is given by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. The N.S.I.C. Ltd. supplies machines to small entrepreneurs on hire purchase basis In a few cases of damages, loss in transit or inability of the hirers to run these machines, the Corporation had to write off part of their claim depending upon the facts of each case. In the past the Corporation has written off Rs 11 lakhs approximately on this account.

The Field Staff of the Corporation examines the project from technical and economic viability angles before making the supply of machines. They also periodically visit the units to ensure proper utilization of the machines and realisation of the instalments

Production of finished Leather

7048. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any move has been made to expand the installed capacity for production of finished leather; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the existing units having industrial licence for the manufacture of

semi-finished leather have been permitted to convert their capacities for the production of finished leather without obtaining prior sanction from the Government. These units can directly apply for import of capital goods as may be required for installation of capacity for production of finished leather. Government have prepared a list of machinery which is not indigenously available and which may be required by leather units. There is no necessity to get indigenous clearance from D.G.T.D. in respect of import of machinery included in this list. This list has come into effect from 1st April, 1974 and will be valid for a period of one year. In order to increase the production of finished leather, the exports of semi-finished leather have been restricted and have been brought under quota system.

Setting up of Industry in Backward District in West Bengal

7049. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for setting up one industry in every backward District in the country; and

(b) if so, facts thereof with particular reference in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANASARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Techno-Economic Survey by Small Scale Industries Organisation

7050. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Small Industries Corporation has conducted 131 techno-economic surveys; and

(b) if so, outlines of the surveys and the action taken so far with a special reference to West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMEN (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reopening of Bharat Barrel

7052. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Barrel has been closed in 1970;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to reopen the same in the interest of production and employees;

(c) whether workers cooperative has demanded that it should be handed over to their cooperative, and if so, whether Government have considered the proposal; and

(d) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (d). The Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. Pvt., Bombay, was closed from 1st November, 1971. Government had appointed a Committee

for the purpose of making a full and complete investigation into the circumstances of the case, on 18th September, 1972 A Writ Petition has, however, been filed by the Company on which Court Orders have been passed restraining the Committee from making its final Report Following closure of the unit the Employees' Union had made a bid to take over the Management of the Company, but was unsuccessful, and hence they had represented that Government should take over the Company Government have been taking necessary steps to contest the case which is still sub-judice

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में गुम साड़ियां

7053. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी, 1974 खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के बिक्री विभाग से 2 हजार रुपये मूल्य की 20 रेशमी साड़िया गुम पाई गई थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके लिए किन व्यक्तियो को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया और क्या कोई विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई,

(ग) क्या नवम्बर, 1973 म भी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के गोदाम में से 4 हजार रुपये की साडिया गुम पाई गई थी जिसके लिए अभी तक किसी को जिम्मेदार नही ठहराया गया और मामले को दबा दिया गया है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार अथवा खादी आयोग गुम हुई वस्तुओ के कारणों की पूरी पूरी जाच के आदेश देने के पश्चात इन चोरियो की रोकथाम के लिए उपाय करेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) मामले की जाच की जा रही है ।

(ग) जी, हा । इस मामले की भी जाच की जा रही है ।

(घ) जी, हा ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के मैनेजर के विरुद्ध जांच

7054. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कार्यों की जाच के बारे मे 5 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न स० 3588 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कार्यवाहक मैनेजर के विरुद्ध खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा जाच कार्य कब आरम्भ किया गया तथा इस समय जाच कार्य किस स्थिति मे है;

(ख) क्या पिछले 6 माह मे माल गया होने के और कई मामले प्रकाश आये हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सबधी ब्योरा क्या है और क्या उनके विरुद्ध कोई विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) (क) से (ग). सूचना इकटठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Low Allocation for Minimum Needs Programme during 1974-75

7055. SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocations for the Minimum Needs Programme for the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan have been kept quite low; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 197.71 crores is envisaged in 1974-75 for the Minimum Needs Programme of all States which constitutes 9.3 per cent of the total outlay approved for States for this year. The outlay for the Minimum Needs Programme in 1974-75 has been determined in consultation with the State Governments after taking into account the overall resource availability, the inescapable requirements of other priority programmes like those of agriculture, irrigation, power etc the time lag in evolving suitable organisational framework and preparatory work for implementing the Minimum Needs Programme, etc.

Proposals to Relay South Indian Music from Delhi Station of A.I.R.

7056. SHRI K. RAMA KRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether South Indian Cine Music would be relayed during the night from Delhi Station to cater to the South Indians residing in North India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present.

पांचवी योजना में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिये राज्यों को धनराशि का आवंटन

7057. श्री अम्बेश : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी योजना में अनुसूचित जातियो और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए राज्यवार कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है; और

(ख) आरम्भ की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित योजनाओ का ब्योरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप ; अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियो सहित पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए 225 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमे 170 करोड़ रुपये राज्य क्षेत्र तथा 85 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र मे है । यह उस राशि के अतिरिक्त होगी जो राज्य सरकारो को जनजातीय उप योजना के लिए सुलभ होगी । आवटन के राज्यवार ब्यौरे को अभी अतिम रूप दिया जाना है । ऊपर बताये गये प्रावधान पूरक किस्म के है क्योंकि यह आशा की गई है कि सामान्य क्षत्रो के लिए आवटित की गई निधियो से पिछडे वर्गों के कयाल्ण के लिए काफी प्रयास किये जायेंगे ।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र मे आरम्भ किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों की व्यापक रूपरेखा पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप के अध्याय 13, (भाग 2), जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया था, बताई गई है ।

बिजली घरों की राख से सस्ती ईंटों का बनाना

7058. **श्री लम्बोदर बलियार : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रुड़की के भवन निर्माण संस्थान ने बिजली घरों की राख से सस्ती ईंटें बनाने की एक योजना सरकार को भेजी है, और यदि हां, तो इसके विवरण क्या हैं,

(ख) क्या ये ईंटें प्रचलित ईंटों से सस्ती पड़ती हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) केन्द्रीय भवन अनुसंधान संस्थान, रुड़की द्वारा बिजली घरों की राख के प्रयोग से सस्ती ईंटें बनाने की प्रविधि राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम (एन०आर०डी०सी०) को व्यापारिक प्रयोग के लिए भेजी गई है। राख में मिट्टी मिलाई जाती है। मिश्रण की मात्रा मिट्टी की प्लास्टीकता पर निर्भर करती है। मिश्रण के पश्चात ईंटों को ढाला जाता है और सामान्य तरीके से सुखाया और पकाया जाता है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इस प्रविधि के उत्पादन की लागत दस से पन्द्रह प्रतिशत की किफायत होगी।

Non-coverage of the Prices of Wheat in the Foodgrains Price List Broadcast by A.I.R., Bhopal

7060 SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is utter dismay of the listeners for the past few months that the prices of wheat are not being indicated in the foodgrains price list daily broadcast by the Bhopal Station of All India Radio,

(b) whether the AIR are not receiving the rates of wheat from the concerned authorities; and

(c) if so, since when this situation has been continuing along with the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) No such reaction has been conveyed to Government

(b) and (c) Broadcast of wheat prices was discontinued with effect from 12th May, 1973, in order to avoid confusion while procurement of wheat was on in different parts of the country

मध्य प्रदेश की औद्योगीकरण योजना

7061. **श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जिला स्तर पर औद्योगीकरण संबंधी योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति हेतु भेजी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Issue of Licences to Monopoly Houses

7062. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many expansion shares of licences have been granted to Monopoly Houses in our country in 1973-74 (March);

(b) whether any violation of M.R.T.P. took place in such expansion; and

(c) whether a proportionate shares after expansion have been controlled by Government or the particular house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) In the year 1973, 37 substantial expansion licences were issued to undertakings registered under the M.R.T.P. Act 1969.

(b) Under the Procedure in force, letters of intent/licences are issued to the undertakings registered under the M.R.T.P. Act only with regard to the provisions of the Act.

(c) While giving the M.R.T.P. clearance in such cases it is generally laid down that the loans from public financial institutions shall be subject to the right of the correctibility clause. The clearance is also generally subject to appropriate conditions designed to control the concentration of economic power.

Murder cases investigated by C.B.I.

7063. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many murder cases are being investigated by C.B.I. in our country;

(b) whether the C.B.I. is probing into the incidents of Anand Marg: and

(c) whether C.B.I. gets co-operation from time to time from State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) One case of alleged murder is currently under investigation with the C.B.I.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

रूपनारायणपुर में ताम्र मंडित तारों के निर्माण के लिये संयंत्र

7064. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 में रूपनारायणपुर में ताम्र मंडित तारों का निर्माण करने के लिए एक संयंत्र लगाया गया था;

(ख) क्या वह सयंत्र अभी तक अधूरा पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है तथा इसे तुरंत चालू करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) से (ग). संभवत: इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध तांबे की पर्त चढ़े इस्पात से है । हिन्दुस्तान केबुल्स लि०, रूपनारायणपुर में तांबे की पर्त चढ़े इस्पात के तार का उत्पादन दिसम्बर 1973 में प्रारंभ हुआ । इस परियोजना के हेतु शेडों के निर्माण का काम करने वाले ठेकेदारों के साथ मुकद्दमेबाजी के कारण इस परियोजना के जल्दी चालू होने में कुछ अपरिहार्य विलम्ब हुआ ।

देश में हस्तचालित एक्सचेंज को स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में बदलना

†7065. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हस्तचालित एक्सचेंजों से दूर संचार व्यवस्था में काफी असुविधा होती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार शुरू किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित वार्षिक कार्यक्रम क्या हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जहां मैनुअल एक्सचेंज का प्रचालन महंगा पड़ता है, वहां आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज खोलने में अधिक पूंजी लगती है। सिंगल मैनुअल एक्सचेंज प्रणालियां काफी कार्यक्षम होती हैं लेकिन बड़ी मल्टी-एक्सचेंज मैनुअल प्रणालियों में कालें कुछ विलम्ब से लग पाती हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) वर्ष 1974-75 का एक्सचेंजों को आटोमेटिक बनाने का वार्षिक कार्यक्रम सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 6723/74]। इन एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना के लिए उपस्कर पिछले वर्षों में ही अलाट कर दिये गये थे और अधिकांश मामलों में ज्यादातर सामान आ भी चुका है। कुछ एक्सचेंजों के लगाने का काम जारी है और अन्य एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना का काम शुरू किया जा रहा है। बाद के वर्षों में आटोमेटिक बनाने के कार्यक्रम दूर संचार कारखानों में होने वाली उत्पादन क्षमता पर निर्भर होंगे। देश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को यथाशीघ्र आटोमेटिक बनाने के उद्देश्य से आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज उपस्कर के उत्पादन के लिए राय बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में दूसरा कारखाना लगाया जा रहा है।

Names of the Towns in Gujarat where Curfew was Imposed

7066. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the towns in Gujarat where curfew was imposed during the period between 7th January, 1974 and 28th February, 1974; and

(b) whether firing and other acts of police repression go on unabated in that State even after imposition of President's rule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (a) and (b). Detailed information in this regard is awaited from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Cement Crisis to West Bengal

7067. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by a Bengali Daily published from Calcutta, in its issue dated the 11th March, 1974 under the caption 'Cement crisis in West Bengal' as a result of machination by officers of the central Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ms. Ashoka Marketing Ltd. is required to supply cement to U.P Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Far Eastern Region of the country. They are comparatively better situated to effect supplies to Bihar, U.P., Assam and Far Eastern region than the factories on the South Eastern Railways. They were, therefore, allotted only a quota 8786 tonnes for supplies to West Bengal under Freesale category during the period October-December, 1973. Due to movement restraints, they were granted an additional quota of 75,000 tonnes for supply to West Bengal under Freesale category, making a total of 16,286 tonnes. They actually supplied a quantity of 28,283 tonnes, far in excess of the quota allotted to them ,without proper sanction. A ban had, therefore, to be enforced on their further supplies to West Bengal under the Freesale category to effect better supplies under the categories other than "Free Sale" under which supplies were not adequate. This ban was lifted with effect from 18-2-74, when an undertaking was given by M|s. Ashoka Marketing Ltd. that they would improve their supplies to Assam and Far Eastern region. It is not correct that huge stocks had accumulated with them as compared to the factories on the South Eastern Railways.

Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Newspaper Costs

7068. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fact finding Committee set up by Government to inquire into the newspaper costs has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Opening of Post Offices in Orissa during First Year of Fifth Plan

7069. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether opening of Post Offices during 1st Year of Fifth Plan in Orissa has been finalised;

(b) if so, number of Post Offices proposed to be opened, district-wise; and

(c) how many of them will be opened in Tribal areas and other backward areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) In view of the financial stringency in the country, it has been decided not to fix any target regarding opening of post offices in the country during the current year.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

(c) In view of (a) above, the number of Post Offices to be opened in Tribal areas and other backward areas of the State has not been fixed. Proposals for opening of new Post Offices will be decided according to prescribed standards relating to

population, distance from nearest P.O. and financial conditions etc.

Opening of Post Offices in Orissa during Fourth Plan

7070. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of opening of Post Offices in Orissa State for the Fourth Plan has been fully achieved; and

(b) if not, what is the shortfall; and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recasting of Annual Plan for West Bengal for 1974-75

7071. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government was asked to recast its annual plan for 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the main features of the State's annual plan before and after recasting as desired by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan for Hire Purchases by N.S.I.C.

7072. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Small Industry Corporation give loans for Hire Purchases;

(b) if so, total amount sanctioned by the Hire Purchase Division of National Small Industries Corporation State-wise during the last three years; and

(c) whether these amounts were utilised for indigenous manufactured machines and if so, industry-wise information thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). No direct loan assistance is given by N.S.I.C. to entrepreneurs. Only machinery is supplied on hire purchase basis to small scale entrepreneurs. Value of machinery supplied during the last three years (State-wise) is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6724|74]

(c) Both imported and indigenous machines were supplied by N.S.I.C. Details for the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Imported	Indigenous	Total
1971-72	779·5	90·5	1070·0
1972-73 .	769·5	146·0	915·5
1973-74 . (Upto Feb. 74)	342·34	164·28	506·62

The industries for which the machines were supplied are Mechanical, Elec. Engineering, Surgical industries,

Chemical Plastic, Rubber and Leather based, Printing Stationery & Paper products, Textile Wearing Apparels, Food Products, Timber based, etc.

बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) में ग्लास फैक्टरी के अवशेष

7073. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 मार्च, 1974 के दिल्ली के एक समाचार पत्र में "25 वर्ष पूर्व" नामक शीर्षक के अंतर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि बलिया जिले के कोयोपिया ग्राम में अनोमा के किनारे एक 2500 वर्ष पुरानी ग्लास फैक्टरी के तत्व प्राप्त हुए है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उस क्षेत्र में एक ग्लास फैक्टरी स्थापित करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तथ्य इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे ।

(ग) उस क्षेत्र में कांच (ग्लास) का कारखाना लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Allocations to States under Minimum Needs Programme in 1974-75

7074. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for allocation of funds for each of the States in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan under the minimum needs programme;

(b) the amount so allocated under each of the head, State-wise; and

(c) how far the basic needs of the States are to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In 1974-75, the outlays for Minimum Needs Programme have been determined, in consultation with the State Governments after due consideration of overall availability of resources for the Plan, inescapable requirements of various priority programme like those of agriculture, irrigation, power, the time lag involved in preparatory work and the strengthening of the organisational framework required for implementing Minimum Need Programmes, etc.

(b) A statement furnishing Statewise and programmewise outlays on Minimum Needs Programme for the Annual Plan, 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-6725/74]

(c) A systematic effort in the Annual Plan 1974-75 is being initiated to meet the basic needs of the States through the various schemes under the National Programme of Minimum Needs as well as the other programmes included in the Fifth Plan.

Setting up of Public Sector Industries in Bihar during Fifth Plan

7075. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view of the industrial backwardness of the State of Bihar, Government would consider to set up more industries in the public sector in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA). (a) and (b) The names of Central industrial and mineral projects to be set up during the Fifth Plan in the various States, including Bihar, alongwith their locations and outlays (to the extent decisions have been taken), are indicated at pages 151—155 (Vol II) of the Draft Fifth Plan Document

Factories in States

7076 SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of registered industries in the country State-wise showing the number of persons engaged in each State;

(b) the total investment and profit earned showing the proportion of the private public and co-operative sectors during the last three years, and

(c) the rate of profit and wage-increase per man per year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c) "The Annual Survey of Industries, 1968 for factory sector (large and small scale)" which is a published document brought out by the Central Statistical Organisation and copies of which are available in the Library of the House furnishes information relating to the number of registered factories in the country, number of employees, the capital invested and the emoluments of the employees Publications for subsequent years have not yet been brought out

Information is not maintained in regard to the profits earned, in private, public and cooperative sector separately nor the increase in rate of profit or wage increase per man per year

मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ राहत के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

7077. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि बाढ़ग्रस्त जिलों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता योजना के अधीन राज्य के 11 अतिरिक्त जिलों में राहत कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जाये और क्या उक्त प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना आयोग की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अन्तिम निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है ।

खनिज विकास के लिये प्रयोगशाला

7078. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद ने सरकार से खनिज विकास के लिए एक बड़ी प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना करने की प्रार्थना की है और क्या यह प्रार्थना सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है , और

(ग) कब तक इसके स्थापित किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

Delay in disbursing subsidy for units in West Bengal

7079. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Ministeh of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2940 on the 13th March, 1974 regarding setting up of industry in backward areas and state:

(a) whether there is any delay in disbursing the sanctioned amount in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Some delay in disbursing the sanctioned amount is taking place.

(b) One of the reasons for delay in inherent in initial stages of executive any new scheme. This scheme being connected with financial sanction, procedure is to be streamlined, expertise for implementing the scheme to be trained and administrative organisation to be strengthened before it takes-off.

Allocation of Fund for Industrial Estate and sheds in North Eastern region in Fifth Plan

7080. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) total amount sanctioned for the industrial estates and sheds in the North Eastern region States during the plan period State-wise;

(b) number of industrial estates and sheds as on the 31st December, 1973 in these States; and

(c) proposed amount for industrial estates and sheds during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Two statements (Annexures I & II) are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Libarry .See* No. LT-6726/74].

(c) The sizes and contents of the Fifth Plans of the States including those of North-Eastern region are yet to be finalised

Delay in Kerala Paper Project

7081. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. H. A. Siamons collaboration of National Industrial Development Corporation which is the technical consultants of Hindustan Paper Corporation has withdrawn from the agreement; and

(b) if so, the reasons and how far it will delay the Kerala Project of H.P.C. and alternate step taken by Government to expedite the project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Messrs. H. A. Simons have expressed their opinion to consider this Agreement as nullified in view of the divergent interpretation of some of the clauses. N.I.D.C. however, is continuing to clear up the various issues. This is

not likely to delay the Kerala Newsprint Project of H P C for which H.P.C. and N.I.D.C. are jointly taking all steps ahead with the project as scheduled

Setting up of an Advanced Telecommunication Training Centre

7082. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up an advanced level Telecommunication Training Centre and if so, the location of the training centre,

(b) whether the Centre would be set up with the indigenous know-how or with foreign collaboration and if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) the expected benefits to be derived therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, there is a proposal to set up an Advanced Level Telecommunication Training Centre at Ghaziabad.

(b) The Advanced Level Telecom. Training Centre would be set up with the assistance of UNDP. The UNDP contribution will cover the pay of foreign experts and the imported equipment and the Government of India contribution will cover the cost of other project personnel, indigenous equipment and the land and building required for this Centre

(c) The Advanced Level Telecom Training Centre will provide facilities for the training of senior engineering staff of P&T and of other Telecommunication Administrations in the ECAFE Region to the In-service courses, advanced level courses and instructors' training courses.

Projects of Science and Technology taken up by National Committee on Science and Technology

7083 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has taken up some projects of science and technology in some specified fields;

(b) if so, the main features of these projects, with particular reference to medicine, drinking water in the country, to be taken on priority basis by the N.C.S.T.; and

(c) whether some units of N.C.S.T. are proposed to be set up in Rajasthan, if so, their proposed locations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) The NCST has prepared a Draft Science and Technology Plan covering 24 sectors of national economy which includes programmes|projects involving use of science and technology for the attainment of national goals Copies of the Draft S & T Plan have already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha The projects in the field of medicine are included in the Health, Chemical Industries and Natural Resources sectors of the Plan, those pertaining to drinking water are included in sectors like Fuel & Power, Housing, Urbanisation and Construction Technology Chemical Industries. Some of the projects (Wind Mills, beneficiation of Low Grade rock phosphate for example) are proposed to be located in Rajasthan.

Pending applications from Rajasthan for setting up of Cement Industries

7084. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) how many applications for licence for setting up cement industries in Rajasthan are pending;

(b) the outlines of such applications and by what time applications would be cleared; and

(c) the total number of such cement factories envisaged during the 5th Plan in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Three cement applications as detailed below for setting up capacity for production of cement in the State of Rajasthan have been considered by the Licensing Commitee and final decision are expected to be taken shortly.

Name of Party	*Location*	*Capacity*
1 Shri Mohan Lal Jaju	Bilara	4.06 lakh tonnes
2 Bally Jute Co.	Lojat Road	4.00 lakh tonnes
3 Raymond Woolen Mills	Modak	4.00 lakh ,,

(c) Three new cement plants and expansion of one existing cement plant are expected to materialise during the Fifth Plan period.

Pending applications for setting up of Cement Plants

7085. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

the number of applications for licence for establishing cement factories in the country pending with the Ministry and for how long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): At present there are 31 applications pending final disposal for the grant of licences for setting up cement factories. The position of the applications is as under:—

Year	No. of applications pending
1971 .	4
1972 .	2
1973	17
1974 .	8
Total .	31

Growth rate during 1970-71 and 1971-72

7086. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate during the year 1971-72 was 1.7 per cent as against 5.4 per cent during the previous year; and

(b) the reasons for the low growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The growth rate of national income during the year 1971-72 was 1.7 per cent as against 4.2 per cent during the previous year.

(b) The lower rate of increase was mainly the result of a fall in the agricultural sector in 1971-72.

Pak Nationals Staying in India on Long-term Visas

7087. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals staying in India at present on long-term *visas*, Statewise;

(b) whether any restrictions have been put on the movement and activities of such visa-holders; and

(c) the number of visa-holders suspected of anti-Indian activities during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cell for Development of Hilly and Backward Areas in Maharashtra

7088. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 570 on 25th July. 1973 regarding Cells for backward and Hill areas and state:

(a) which hilly and backward areas in Maharashtra are being looked after by this cell; and

(b) the specific proposals made by this cell to deal with the problems of such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Hill Areas Cell is primarily concerned with the problems of the Hill Areas which are parts of larger States. In so far as Maharashtra is concerned, this cell is looking after the problem of planning for the Western Ghats area. The Multilevel Planning Section, of which the Hill Areas Cell is an integral part, is concerned with the problems of backward areas in Maharashtra and other States. While the provision of funds and taking operational steps for accelerated development of backward areas is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments, this Section is charged with the responsibility for laying down of guidelines, providing technical assistance for formulating plans for their accelerated development and scrutinising proposals received from the State Governments. Maharashtra has identified 6 districts as economically backward *viz.* Chanda, Yeotmal, Prabhani, Bhir, Nanded, and Ornanabad. The other Divisions of the Planning Commission also provide such assistance as is found necessary.

(b) The general strategy and approach regarding the problems of backward and hilly areas have been spelt out in Chapter 14 of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan already laid on the Table of the House. For dealing with the hill areas of the Western Ghats region, a committee has been constituted under the Chief Minister of Maharashtra which will *inter alia* go into the question of a systematic identification of the Western Ghats region and evolve thereafter the future lines of action.

Distribution of cement

7089. SHRI SHANKERRAO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how long is the shortage of cement expected to continue;

(b) arrangements made to streamline the distribution of cement to avoid black-marketing, profiteering and adulteration;

(c) whether Government are aware that the present system of distribution of cement through the agents of cement companies is causing great hardship to the consumers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to avoid this hardship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (d). The present installed/licensed capacity of the cement industry in the country is 9.76 million tonnes ordinarily capable of giving a production of about 17 million tonnes on the basis of 85 per cent utilisation of capacity. The actual production is, however, about 15 million tonnes only due to power cuts, inadequate supply of railway wagons and coal, labour strikes etc. While every effort is being made to overcome these constraints, it is estimated that the shortage of cement will continue to exist in some measure during the early years of the Fifth Plan period.

To distribute equitable the available quantities of cement quotas have been fixed for each State for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 at 110 per cent of the average consumption of cement in each State during the preceding five years. These quotas are exclusive of the requirements of the Central Government Departments for works within a particular State which are met separately by the Central Government. Allocations are made strictly in accordance with the recommendations made by the State Government against the bulk quotas allotted to them.

The price and distribution of cement is regulated under the provisions of the Cement Control Order 1967, as amended from time to time. Under this Order, a uniform f.o.r. destination price is fixed by the Central Government for all rail destinations while under clause 10 of the Order, the State Governments are empowered to fix the wholesale and retail price of cement within the State. Cement has also been declared as an essential commodity for purposes of the Essential Commodities Act 1955. Sale of adulterated cement contravenes the provisions of the Cement (Quality Control) Order 1962 issued under ty Control) Order, 1962 issued under The Essential Commodities Act, 1955, requested to issue orders under the Essential Commodities Act regulating the distribution of cement by issue of permits, licensing of dealers, stockists etc. Necessary powers, under this Act, are available to the State Governments for proceeding against unsocial elements.

Appointment of technocrats as secretaries in Ministries

7090. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that technocrats may be appointed as Secretaries of Ministries; and

(b) which Ministries or Departments have technical persons as Secretaries or Additional Secretaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Posts of Secretary/Additional Secretary are filled by selection on merit from among eligible persons (both technical and administrative) keeping in view the job requirements. Technical officers are already eligible to be considered for such appointments.

(b) In posts of Secretary (including ex-officio Secretaries):

Ministry of Communications

Ministry of Heavy Industry

Department of Electronics

Department of Science and Technology

Department of Atomic Energy

Department of Agricultural Research and Education

Ministry of Defence (Defence Research)

Department of Space

Ministry of Irrigation & Power

Department of Mines

Ministry of Industrial Development (Technical Development)

Ministry of Railways

In posts of Additional Secretary (including ex-officio Additional Secretary):

Ministry of Irrigation & Power

Ministry of Shipping and Transport

Ministry of Railways

Elimination of poverty

7031 SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Garibi Hatao' plan is being scuttled by almost abandoning the 'Minimum Needs Programme' which was taken to be a frontal attack on poverty;

(b) if so, what alternate steps are proposed to be taken to eliminate poverty; and

(c) whether the allocations for the 'Minimum Needs Programme' for the first year of the Fifth Plan are merely 14 per cent of the total outlay of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) There is no proposal to abondon implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The outlay for the Minimum Needs Programme in 1974-75 of all States is Rs. 197.71 crores, which represents 9.24 per cent of the States' total approved Annual Plan (1974-75).

Industrial production in Tamil Nadu

7093. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu has suffered due to the power cut imposed in the month of February and March, 1974;

(b) whether most of the industries have stopped working as a result thereof;

(c) if so, to what extent it has affected the industrial production in the State; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the position of power?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) to (d) Due to the lower availability of power in Tamil Nadu since middle of 1973, the consumption of power in the State has had to be restricted. Consequently industries in the State have been to some extent adversely affected. It is, however, not possible to identify the extent to which industrial production has suffered solely on account of inadequate power supply. Ministry of Irrigation and Power has taken several measures to improve the power supply position to the extent possible, including supply of some power from Kerala.

Sericulture Unit in Tamil Nadu

7094. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have agreed to set up a Sericulture Unit in Tamil Nadu soon;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the date by which the project is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a): No, Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Telephone connections in Delhi

7095. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting lists for the provision of telephone connections under O.Y.T. and other categories in Delhi (Including New Delhi) Exchange-wise as on the 1st April, 1974;

(b) the last date and number of registration which has been covered so far, Exchange-wise;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide connections to the persons registered under General and Special Categories, Exchange-wise; and

(d) the number of telephone connections which would be added to the telephone network of Delhi Telephone District during the current financial year, Exchange-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement-I showing waiting list as on 1-4-1974 under O.Y.T. General and Special categories is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT 6727/74].

(b) A statement—II containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6727/74]. Connections could not so far been provided in some of these cases due to technical difficulties.

(c) It has been planned to provide 65,000 additional telephone connections spread over all exchanges in Delhi during the fifth five year plan. Out of new capacity made available 15 per cent will be utilized for providing connections to applicants in General category and 15 per cent under Special Category.

(d) The programme for providing connections during the year 1974-75 is to release 1400 lines as follows:

R. K. Puram 1000 lines concentrator for giving relief to Jorbagh Exchange.

Idgah—400

2000 lines will also be added to Janpath exchange for replacement of old equipment of Connaught Place Exchange.

Upper age limit for competitive examinations conducted by U.P.S.C. for appointment to class I services

7096. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upper age limit for the competitive examinations conducted by U.P.S.C. for appointment to Class I services in the Central Government is the same for all;

(b) if so, whether for IAS, IFS, IPS and other Central Services the qualification required is simply gra-

duation and for the Indian Engineering Services the qualification required is graduation in Engineering which require two more academic years than simply graduation;

(c) if so, whether fixing the upper age limit of 26 years for both kinds of services is not a disadvantage to the Engineering Graduates; and

(d) whether Government propose to make any change in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The U.P.S.C. conducts several separate competitive examinations for appointment to Class I Services in the Central Government and the upper age limit for such examinations is different for different examinations.

(b) to (d). It is correct that the qualifications required for admission to competitive examinations held by the U.P.S.C. for requirement to IAS, IFS, IPS and other Central Services, is University Degree and for the Indian Engineering Service Examination, the qualification required is graduation in engineering.

On the basis of the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission the upper age limit for admission to the IAS etc. examination has been raised from 24 to 26 years with effect from the 1972 examination. As regards the Engineering Services Examination, the normal upper age limit prescribed for admission to this examination was 25 years. However, in order to improve the employment opportunities for those who had passed the engineering courses during the period of stagnation in economy, the prescribed upper age limit for admission to posts which are filled on the results of Engineering Services Examinations and the Engineering Services (Electronics) Examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. was raised to 30 for a period of two years. In particular, the enhanced upper age limit of 30 years was made applicable to the Engineering Services Examination held in 1972 and 1973 and the Engineering Services (Electronics) Examination 1973 and 1974. It has however been recently decided to continue the enhanced upper age limit for the Engineering Services Examination for one more year i.e. for the examination to be held in 1974.

The question of continuing the enhanced age limit as mentioned above, for the various competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C. for recruitment to Class I Engineering Services or suitably modifying the same will be considered by Government after a review of the results achieved by enhancing the age limit from 1972.

Share of Public and private sectors in Electronics Industry

7097. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronics industry has grown rapidly with the participation of both public and private sectors;

(b) if so, what is the total valuation of the production in 1972-73 as a whole and the share percentage of both sectors, separately; and

(c) whether the share percentage is in the same proportion as outlays on both the sectors?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total value of production of the Electronics Industry in 1972-73 was Rs. 206 crores of which the public sector and private sector accounted for 50 per cent each.

(c) The ratio of the total outlays in the public sector (equity and loans) to the private sector for the period 1961 to 1971 was 45:55.

Achievement of targets in food production and industrial production in Fourth Plan

7098. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether our planners feel that the Fourth Plan has ended with stable prices in the country;

(b) whether food production growth and industrial production growth have achieved the targets envisaged in the Plan; and

(c) if not, the shortfalls, if any, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). In the first three years of the Fourth Plan the prices increased moderately but in the subsequent two years—1972-73 and 1973-74—there has been sharp rise in the price level.

(b) and (c). Production of foodgrains in 1973-74 is estimated around 110 million tonnes against the Fourth Plan target of 129 million tonnes. Besides the set-back caused by widespread drought conditions in 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the uneven progress made by the high yielding varieties programmes for different food crops, the production in 1973-74 has been adversely affected by the shortage of key inputs such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides, electric supply for irrigation and lack of rains and occurrence of frost in the rabi season.

As against the Fourth Plan target of an average rate of growth of 8 to 10 per cent the average increase in industrial production in the first four years of the Fourth Plan was around 5 per cent per annum. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the extent of increase in the industrial production in 1973-74 due to lack of complete data.

The shortfall in industrial production during the Fourth Plan period may be attributed to a variety of factors e.g. shortage of raw materials, inadequate growth in industrial investment, shortage of power, transport bottlenecks, industrial unrest, lack of co-ordination and proper management.

Cultural Meet of P. & T. Department

7099. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Posts and Telegraphs Department held its Cultural Meet, the 19th of its kind, in Jaipur towards the end of March, 1974; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the relation of its Cultural Meet with the different activities or workings of this Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). The 19th All India P&T Cultural Meet was held at Jaipur under the auspices of Rajasthan P&T Regional Sports Control Board from 27th to 29th March, 1974.

(b) Sports and Cultural activities form important part of welfare programme of the P&T Department. These activities are organised under the auspices of the P&T Sports Control Board with its Headquarters at New Delhi which comprise Sr. Officers of the Department as also staff representatives. The Central Board has constituent units at the Regional levels which organise these activities in the P&T Circles. All India P&T Cultural Meet is being held every year at different Circles Headquarters

in which not only the P&T staff but even the members of their families participate. The activities of this type help to promote fellow feeling among the P&T staff and give them an opportunity of recreational diversion to refresh themselves to shoulder their official responsibilities.

Applications for hire purchase of machines received by NSIC Ltd.

7100. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., State-wise during the year 1973;

(b) the total number of machines and its cost in rupees advanced to each of such States; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise such incentives in the countryside?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) To popularise its schemes the N.S.I.C., Ltd. have held intensive campaigns in backward areas in collaboration with the State Governments and other agencies. Further with effect from 1st April, 1974, differential rates of interests etc., have been introduced to encourage setting up of units in backward areas and by technocrats.

Statement

January to December, 1973

States	No. of applications received	Machines delivered No.	values in Rs. Lakhs
Tamil Nadu	120	68	36·11
Andhra Pradesh	16	90	25·52
Kerala	5	29	18·69
Karnataka	86	56	26·46
Pondichery	1	..	..
Maharashtra	46	58	86·20
Gujarat	5	25	45·46
Madhya Pradesh	20	14	6·06
Goa	..	4	15·35
West Bengal	420	41	18·75
Bihar	1026	5	3·68
Assam	4	12	4·66
Orissa	416	1	1·52
Manipur	..	2	0·25
Tripura	..	..	
Andaman & Niocbar	..	..	..
Meghalaya	1	..	..
Nagaland	1	..	..
Mizoram	..	..	..
Delhi	209	59	33·66
Uttar Pradesh	61	101	104·89
Punjab	26	46	33·60
Jammu & Kashmir	372	4	12·99
Rajasthan	22	20	26·36
Himachal Pradesh	4	..	..
Haryana	62	35	58·93
GRAND TOTAL	2923	670	559·1

Refusal of Award of Padma Shri

7102. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the recipients of Padma Shri award on Republic Day had refused to accept the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Two of the recipients of Padma Shri Awards announced on the last Republic Day have refused to accept the same on personal grounds.

Ban on Movement of Hippies

7103. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Welfare has suggested imposition of ban on the hippies' movement in India, which have brought 'corrupt influence' on our society; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. recovered from these spies.

Number of political Spies held in Jammu and Kashmir for sabotage and subversive activities

7104. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of political spies held in Kashmir for sabotage and subversive activities in the border areas of Jammu and Kashmir during the last two years;

(b) whether any revolvers of foreign made, cartridges and hand gernades were recovered from them; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). Government have no information of the arrest of any "political Spy" in J&K. However, according to information furnished by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir 96 persons were arrested for spying for Pakistan in border areas of Jammu and Kashmir during the years 1972, 1973 and January, 1974. Three revolvers and some ammunition were recovered from these spies

Suggestions of FICCI for Industrial production

7105. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1169 on the 27th February 1974, regarding short term production plan and state:

(a) whether the suggestions made by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have since been considered; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). As part of the continuing dialogue between Government and the Federation of Indian Chambers

of Commerce and Industry, a meeting was held on 22nd March, 1974 at New Delhi to discuss the improved distrbution of certain selected commodities It was decided at this meeting to set up a Central Consultative Committee and to form separate marketting groups for each of the following commodities, viz vanaspati, sugar, paper, tyres and tubes, cement,, bicycles and cotton textiles (controlled varieties)

चौथी योजना के दौरान सरकारी तथा-गैर-सरकारी उद्योग में अप्रयुक्तक्षमता

7106. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षत्रो मे चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ मे तथा अन्त मे कितनी-कितनी औद्योगिक क्षमता अप्रयुक्त रही , और

(ख) बेकार पडी उक्त क्षमता के उपयोग के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रमण्यम) : (क) और (ख) 1969 और 1972 मे इन्जीनियरी तथा गैर इन्जीनियरी उद्योगो की क्षमता का जितना प्रतिशत उपयोग मे लाया गया उसका एक विवरण (सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए सख्या LT 6728/74] उद्योगो के समग्र रूप से तुलनात्मक आकड़े रखे गए है, सरकारी और गैर सरकार क्षेत्र के कारखानो के लिए अलग अलग नही।

सरकार इस बात के लिए बहुत उत्सुक है कि देश में औद्योगिक क्षमता का पूरा पूरा उपयोग किया जाए। इस उद्देश्य से उपयुक्त अभ्युपायो पर विचार करते समय इस तथ्य को ध्यान मे रखा जाना चाहिए कि क्षमता के पूरा पूरा न होने के अनेक कारण होते है, प्रतिष्ठानो के अन्दरूनी तथा बाहरी दोनो प्रकार के। वर्तमान क्षमताओ का पूरा पूरा उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने जरूरी होने पर देश के विभिन्न भागों के कपडा तथा इन्जीनियरी कारखानो का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ मे ले लिए है। मशीनरी उद्योग की क्षमता के उपयोग की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। औद्योगिक मशीने बनाने वाले प्रतिष्ठानो की अपनी लाइसेस क्षमता के अन्दर अन्दर नई मशीने बना कर उत्पादन मे विविधता लाने हेतु अनुमति दी जा रही है। डिजाइनो तथा आरखो (ड्राइग) के आयात हेतु एक त्वरित तथा उदार नीति कार्यान्वित की जा रही है जिससे मशीनरी उद्योग की क्षमता के पूरे पूरे उपयोग मे सहायता मिलेगी। उपलब्ध स्थापित क्षमता से औपचारिक रूप से मान्य लाइसेस क्षमता जितनी कम है उस सीमा तक सरकार ने जनवरी, 1973 म स्थापित अभ्युपायो के जरिए कुछ शर्तों के अधीन 65 उद्योगो की उपलब्ध स्थापित क्षमता के पूरे पूरे उपयोग की अनुमति दे दी है जिससे एक या दो पारी केआधार पर लाइसेस प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानो को तीन पारी तक क्षमता के उपयोग की अनुमति है तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठानो की लाइसेंस क्षमता की दुगुनी क्षमता के उपयोग की अनुमति दी गई है।

उत्पादन रत सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमो के सम्बन्ध मे हाल ही मे वित्त मत्रालय के सरकारी उद्यम सगठन द्वारा उनकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 1969–70 और 1973–74 (अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1973 तक) के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध मे जानकारी इकट्ठी की गई है। यह जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखी जा रही है।

Unemployed Doctors, Engineers, Skilled and Unskilled Labourers

7107. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of PUANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed Doctors, Engineers, skilled and unskilled labourers at the beginning and end of the Fourth Plan, separately;

(b) their number at the beginning of First, Second and Third plans, separately; and

(c) steps being taken to provide immediate and long term relief to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b): The exact number of unemployed Doctors, Engineers, skilled and unskilled labourers at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan is not available, However the information regarding number of job seekers is being compiled by the Directorate General of Employment and Training only since 1955. According to the information available with Directorate General of Employment and Training, the number of Doctors, Engineers and unskilled labourers at the end of 1951, 1955, 1960, 1968 and 1973 is

At the end of the year	Medicine (Doctors)	ENGINEERING Granuates including Post-Graduates	Diploma Holders	Total	Uilinsked labouers
December' 53	225	1,087	N.A.	1,087	N.A.
December' 55	179	628	N.A.	628	N.A.
December' 60	262	1,190	N.A.	1,190	89,724
December' 68	1,005	11,026	39,547	50,573	1,05,393
December' 73 (P)	6,107	23,203	55,706	78,909	2,68,889

Note: (i) P stands for Provisional. N. A. stands for not available

(ii) Information regarding engineering diploma holders was not collected before 1967; and

(iii) Information regarding unskilled labourers has been collected from 1960 onwards.

Job seekers on the live registers of the employment exchange are classified on the basis of National Classification of Occupations. According to the definition adopted under the National Classification of Occupations, a person who has no formal training or has not acquired any skill for a particular job, is defined as 'unskilled worker' and amongst these those who do purely manual type of work such as loaders, unloaders, coolies etc., are treated as 'unskilled labourers'. However, there is no such category as skilled laboureres as per National Classification of Occupations adopted by the Directorate General of Employment and Training. And accordingly, it has not been possible to indicate figures for 'skilled labourers'.

(c) Employment objectives in the successive Five Year Plans laid stress

on provision of increasing employment opportunities and the labour intensive techniques to the extent possible consistent with other goals of economic development and as and when special problems arose in certain areas or in relation to special categories, Government took suitable remedial measures. In the Fourth Plan, besides the Plan programmes in the various development sectors with an employment basis which provided bulk of employment opportunities, certain special measures were undertaken for the uneducated as well as educated persons including Doctors, Engineers, skilled and unskilled labourers. These are: (i) Programme for Educated Unemployed started in 1971-72; (ii) Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories started in 1972-73; and (iii) The Half—a—million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed started in 1973-74.

As a result of the implementation of the various Plans and special employment programmes the situation of employment seems to have considerably improved amongst the engineering degree holders. A recent quick survey conducted during August/September, 1973 by the Directorate General of Employment and Training at the instance of Planning Commission shower, *inter-alia*, that out of 22808 engineering degree holders job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1972 in the whole country, there were about 5000 such persons who were found to be unemployed. It is expected that the situation would have improved further as a result of the implementation of various Programmes which gained considerable momentum in the latter half of 1973-74. In this connection it may also be stated that while the number of engineering degree holders seeking jobs showed an increase of 19.73 per cent between end of December, 1971 to December 1972, the corresponding increase has been only 1.73 per cent between the end of December, 1972 to end of December, 1973. As against this for all categories of jobs seekers the growth rate was 35.20 per cent between the end of December, 1971 and end of December, 1972 and it declined to 19.19 per cent between the end of December, 1972 to December, 1973. As regards the engineering diploma holders and doctors, the position of growth rate of registrants is summarised below:—

Sl.	Period	Engineering diploma holders	Doctors
1.	End of Dec., 1971 to end of Dec., 1972.	10·69	32·93
2.	Dec., 72 to Dec., 73.	6·92	16·21

It may further be noted, as stated above, that figures for 1973 are provisional.

In the case of doctors, the problem is not of unemployment but of maldistribution; it is estimated that while only 21.2 per cent of the doctors are serving 80 per cent of the population residing in rural areas, the corresponding figures for urban areas are 78.8 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. By 30th September, 1972 there were 5195 Primary Health Centres in the country out of which 2010 had only one doctor and 143 had no doctor at all. This shows that there were 2296 vacancies of doctors in the Primary Health Centres.

Redistributive growth is a major objective of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The creation of additional employment opportunities is the principal instrument of economic policy to achieve this objective. Accordingly, emphasis has been given not only on

providing larger overall employment but also efforts to create employment opportunities in the different sectors.

Considerable employment is likely to be generated during the Fifth Plan for various categories through the implementation of different plan programmes such as: large, medium and small scale industries, agriculture, soil conservation, major, medium and minor irrigation, agro-service centres, communications, command area development, health and family planning etc. In addition, self-employment opportunities on a larger scale are proposed to be created for engineers and doctors besides others, with financial support from the public sector banks.

As regards engineers, on the basis of a growth rate of 5.5 per cent per annum envisaged during the Fifth Five Year Plan their additional requirement would be about 85,000. Having regard to the out-turn of engineers during the Fifth Plan period and the back-log of the unemployed engineers there may not be any serious problem of unemployment among the engineers in the Fifth Plan period. In the case of doctors, as already stated above, the problem is not of unemployment but of mal-distribution. The problem of unemployment of doctors is not acute.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चयन किये गये प्रथम श्रेणी के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के अधिकारी

7108. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चयन किए गए प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की सख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के अधिकारियों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे प्राप्त होते ही सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

दिल्ली पुलिस में वायरलैस आपरेटरों के लिये पदों का चयन

7109. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली/पुलिस में वायरलैस आपरेटरों के पदो के लिए दिसम्बर, 1973 मे चयन हुआ था ;

(ख) उन पदों क लिए कितने उम्मीदवारो ने भाग लिया था तथा उन में ऐसे कितने उम्मीदवारों का चयन हुआ ; और

(ग) इन चयन किए गए उम्मीदवारों मे से अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोगो की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके लिए कितने प्रतिशत पद आरक्षित थे तथा सभी आरक्षित पदो को न भरने के क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). सितम्बर, नवम्बर व दिसम्बर, 1973 के महीनों के दौरान सहायक वायरलैस आपरेटर (हैड-कान्सटेबल) के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए कान्सटेबलों को प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु एक प्रारंभिक चयन परीक्षा (लिखने तथा पढ़ने की) ली गई थी। 604 कान्सटेबलों में से, जिन्होंने स्वेच्छा से परीक्षा दी थी, 327 (अनुसूचित

जाति/जनजाति के 33 उम्मीदवारो समेत) पास हुए। उनके नाम प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रत्याशी सूची मे रखे गए है। चूंकि अब तक किसी को किसी पद पर नियुक्त नही किया गया है अत इस अवस्था मे आरक्षण का प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

Missing Scientists from Atomic Minerals Division, Bihar

7110. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an atomic scientist attached to the Atomic Minerals Division, Turamdi Geological Camp in Bihar, has been missing since October, 1973; and

(b) whether Government have made any enquiries into the matter and if so, the result of investigation?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir Shri Swapan Kumar Sarkar, a Scientific Officer of the Atomic Minerals Division, who was posted at Turamdih Geological Exploratory Camp near Tatanagar (Bihar), proceeded on casual leave on October 24, 1973 stating that he had to go home due to some urgent "domestic trouble" Shri Sarkar did not report back for duty thereafter.

(b) On receipt of information that Shri Sarkar had not actually reached his home at Kumardhubi, the matter was reported to the Police authorities and Police investigations are in progress.

Industrial Growth

7111. SHRI N K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has undertaken an exercise to find out if the Fifth Plan industrial growth proposals could be launched during 1974;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) to what extent the industrial growth will suffer if the plan is not launched during 1974-75 and the steps being taken to ensure that at least in early 1975, it is launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The implementation of this Ministry's Plan schemes included in the Draft Fifth Plan Document has already been initiated. The Plan budget requirements for 1974-75 have been presented to the Parliament and vote on account to cover the expenditure for April and May 1974, has already been approved

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Telephones in Delhi

7112. SHRI N K SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests for shifting of telephones from one address to another within Delhi received during the year 1973;

(b) the average time taken by the department for shifting the telephone after the date of receipt of request; and

(c) whether instances have come to notice of Government that unduly

long time is taken in effecting such shifting and what remedial measures are being taken to see that the task is effected within certain fixed period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 9352.

(b) Average time taken for shifting telephones when technically feasible is about one week.

(c) Yes, about 980 cases for shifts are pending either due to non-availability of exchange capacity or non-availability of underground cable pair. Efforts are being made to provide additional capacity either by addition of equipment or area transfer. The cable position in technically non-feasible areas is being reviewed periodically and subject to availability of cables, measures to provide additional underground cables are being taken.

Cell for development of Hill Areas in Fifth Plan

7113. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply gives to Unstarred Question No. 570 on 25th July, 1973 regarding cell for backward and hill areas and state:

(a) the resume of the work done by the Cell so far;

(b) whether the representatives of the people from hilly regions in the Parliament have also been consulted in the various activities of the Cell, if not, the reasons therefor: and

(c) the outlines of the schemes proposed to be taken up by the Cell during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) While preparing operational plans for accelerated development of the hill areas is primarily the responsibility of the concerned States, the Hill Areas Cell is charged with the responsibility of providing methodological assistance to the States for formulating these plans and their scrutiny.

At the instance of the Planning Commission, the State Governments of Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have prepared sub-Plans for their hill districts. These are under examination. Tamil Nadu Government has already been advised to prepare a sub-Plan for Nilgiri district. A Committee of Direction for U.P. Hill Areas, set up under the Chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission, has constituted various task forces/working groups and has initiated a number of fields surveys. A Committee of the concerned Chief Ministers has been set up to go into the question of identification of Western Ghats region and to evolve thereafter the future lines of action.

(b) The State Governments, who are primarily responsible for formulating operational plans, have been advised to consult the representatives of the people in the process of plan formulation. The Cell is also advised to have consultations with the representatives of the people as and when necessary.

(c) The general strategy and approach regarding the problems of backward and hill areas have been spelt out in Chapter 14 of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan already laid on the Table of the House. The Hill Areas Cell would continue to provide guidelines and technical assistance to the State Governments for formulating plans for accelerated development of their hill areas and to scrutinise the proposals received from the State Governments.

Cement Factories in J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana

7114 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana which are under consideration for setting up of cement factories; and

(b) the progress made in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6729|74].

Wireless Telegraph Circuits in H. P.

7115. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to instal Wireless Telegraph Circuits at some places in Himachal Pradesh during the financial year 1974-75;

(b) if so, the names of places which are being considered for this purpose; and

(c) the likely date by which these circuits would be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes. It is proposed to instal wireless telegraph stations in Himachal Pradesh on basis of rent and guarantee by the State Government.

(b) Names of the places under consideration for this are as follows:—

Kulu, Malikaran, Sarahan, Chamba, Kihar, Nahan, Sillai, Mandi, Janjhelli, Bilaspur, Bharoli-Kalan, Hamirpur, Jangalberi, Dharmsala, Barot, Keylong, Udaipur, Tandi, Koksar, Battal, Kalpa, Sangla, Neechar, Marang, Samdau.

(c) Completion of work will depend upon availability of equipment and construction of buildings by the State Government. The equipment has to be obtained from Bharat Electronics for which orders will be placed after sanction of the project estimates The target date can be fixed only after approximate dates for completion of these items of work are known.

Sanction of S.A.X. Telephone Exchanges in H. P.

7116. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of SAX Telephone Exchanges sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh during 1973-74 alongwith the dates of their sanction;

(b) whether there are a few more such Exchanges which are under the consideration of the Department in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the names of such Exchanges and the likely period by which they would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Following three small automatic Telephone Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh were sanctioned during 1973-74:

Name of Exchange	Date on which sanctioned
1. Bhawarna .	8-5-73
2. Sawra .	19-2-74
3. Chintpurni .	27-3-74

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposals for opening and expansion of S.A.Xs at the following places in Himachal Pradesh are under consideration and if found re-numerative these are likely to be sanctioned progressively in a few years time:

1. Kiari
2. Tikkar
3. Chauntra
4. Gohar
5. Matiana
6. Barotiwala
7. Barot
8. Indora
9. Jeori
10. Chopal
11. Dulebar
12. Rawlakiar
13. Dehab
14. Nagadhar
15. Gaura
16. Kotkhai
17. Kumarsain.

Automation of Telephone exchanges at Mandi and Dharamsala

7117. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to automate the Telephone Exchanges at Mandi and Dharamshala; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the automation would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The installation of an automation, Telephone Exchange at Mandi, which is scheduled for 1974-75 is likely to be delayed on account of non-availability of a suitable building. An automatic telephone exchange at Dharamsala is proposed to be installed in 1976.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक एककों में पूंजी निवेश

7118. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कितने औद्योगिक एकक वहां के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए स्थापित किए गए ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक एकक में कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। [ग्रंथालय में रखे गए। देखिये संख्या LT—6730/74]

राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम द्वारा जापान से आयात की गई मशीनें

7119. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम ने जापान तथा अन्य देशों से कितने मूल्य की मशीनों का आयात किया है ; और

(ख) कितनी मशीनें विभिन्न उद्योगों को दी गई हैं तथा कितनी मशीनें बेकार पड़ी है और उनका कुल मूल्य कितना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क)

वर्ष	(लाख रुपयों में) जापान से	अन्य देशों से	योग
1971–72 . . .	60.12	719.43	779.55
1972–73 . . .	90.40	679.11	769.51
1973–74 . . . (फरवरी, 74 तक)	55.18	287.16	34 .34
योग . . .	205.70	891.40	1685.70

(ख) विभिन्न उद्योगों में सम्भरित मशीनों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. इंजीनियरी (मैकेनिकल) विद्युत और धातु सर्जिकल	6755
2. रसायन . . .	463
3. प्लास्क, रबड़ और चमड़े पर आधारित .	933
4. छपाई सामग्री और कागज उत्पाद . . .	1318
5. कपड़ा, पहनने के वस्त्र (टैक्सटाइल्स वीयरिंग एपरेल्स) . . .	457
6. खाद्य उत्पाद .	328
7. लकड़ी पर आधारित .	1192
8. अन्य . . .	1248
योग .	12694

कुल सम्भरित मशीनों में से 37·32 लाख रुपए मूल्य की 111 मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हैं।

कच्चे माल के अभाव में उद्योगों का बन्द होना

7120. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कच्चे माल के अभाव में कितनी बड़ी तथा कितनी छोटी औद्योगिक (लाइसस प्राप्त) इकाइयां बन्द रही ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन्हें समय पर कच्चा माल दिये जाने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि औद्योगिक कारखाने विभिन्न कारणों से बन्द हो सकते हैं अतः केवल कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण ही बन्द हुए कारखानों का पता लगाना कठिन है। फिर भी विभिन्न उपायों, जैसे अपेक्षित तथा औचित्यपूर्ण दुर्लभ कच्चे माल का आयात करके तथा दीर्घकालिक आधार पर कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए अग्रिम कार्यवाही करके कच्चे माल की आपूर्ति सुधारने के लिए सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है।

औद्योगिक उत्पादन

7121. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973–74 में राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई और यह कितनी अनुमानित की गई थी ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972–73 में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि अनुमानित की गई थी तथा कितनी रही ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख) : औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सरकारी सूचकांक में 1971–72 की अपेक्षा 1972–73 के वित्तीय वर्ष में (आधार 1960—100) 5.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। वर्ष 1973–74 (अप्रैल-अक्तूबर) के नवीनतम आंकड़ों से 0.9 प्रतिशत की थोड़ी सी गिरावट का पता चलता है जबकि गत वर्ष 1972–73 के तदनुरूप सात महीनों के दौरान 7.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी।

Paper and Pulp Project in Jammu and Kashmir

7122. SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased tao state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a project for paper pulp in Central Sector in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) At present no such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Broad-band MicroWave Network

7123: SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to stae:

(a) whether Government have proposed any programme under the Fifth Plan envisaging broad-band microwave network with a view to providing more reliable Trunk Telephone Service; and

(b) if so, the extent of route-kilometres proposed to be coverd by the broad-band micro-wave system during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the 5th Five Year Plan, the P&T Department has proposals for building a net-work of trunk telephone using radio relay and coaxial cable media. It has been planned to interconnect the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras by broadband microwave systems as backbone routes. The projects when completed will interconnect Delhi-Calcutta, Delhi-Bombay, Calcutta-Bombay and Bombay-Madras and important cities enroute. Additional microwave systems have also been planned for covering various other State capitals and important cities. At the end of the 5th Plan, the anticipated route length of the radio relay systems, both broad and narrow bands, would be of the order of 20,000 route KMs.

Pre-mature retirement sought by Senior Officers of Planning Commission

7128. SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior officers of the Planning Commission have asked for pre-mature retirement;

(b) if so, the number of such officers and their designations; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) Only one senior officer of the Planning Commission, Dr. K. S. Gill, an adviset has sought premature retirement for personal reasons.

Enquiry against Managing Director of N.I.D.C.

7126. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of the 63rd report of the Committee on public undertakings of the 4th Lok Sabha the Industrial Development Ministry has set up a new Committee under the Chairmanship of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd Chairman, Shri K. B. Rao to go into the alleged financial and administrative irregularities committed by the Managing Director of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.; and

(b) if so, why is the duplication of inquiry resorted to?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM). (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of factories in Saurashtra (Gujarat)

7127. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new factories set up in Saurashtra Region in Gujarat State during the last three years;

(b) the number of them, which were set up in public sector and of those which were set up in private sector, and

(c) whether in view of very small number of factories in this area Government will provide special incentives for setting up factories thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Applications from unemployed Engineers for setting up of small scale Industries in Gujarat

7128. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed engineers who applied for licences to start small scale unit in Gujarat State during the year 1973-74;

(b) the total number of cases disposed of;

(c) the number of applications still pending; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No industrial licences are required to be obtained for setting up a unit in the small scale sector.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Telephone Exchanges in Gujarat

7129. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places ,alongwith the names of districts where they are located in the Gujarat Circle, where the Telephone Exchanges have been sanctioned during the Calendar year 1973;

(b) the names of such places among them where the Exchanges have been set up; and

(c) the likely dates by which the Exchanges in the rest of the places would be set up.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement giving the names of places alongwith the names of Districts in the Gujarat Circle where Telephone Exchanges have been sanctioned during the calendar year 1973 is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) (1) Kakoshi

(2) Nabipur

(3) Supedi

(4) Vijapadi

(c) Most of the exchanges at the remaining places are expected to be set up in the year 1974-75, and the rest in subsequent years dependent on availability of exchange equipment.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Name of District
1.	Rupal	Mehsana
2.	Meda	-do-
3.	Mudeti	Sabarkantha
4.	Harsol	-do-
5.	Vav	Banaskantha
6.	Kakoshi	Mehsana
7.	Sokhda	Baroda
8.	Khergam	Bulsar
9.	Nabipur	Broach
10.	Kolki	Rajkot
11.	Gomta	-do-
12.	Supedi	-do-
13.	Untwad	-do-
14.	Bhadla	-do-
15.	Balva	Junagadh
16.	Gadhsisa	Kutch
17.	Bhatia	Jamnagar
18.	Laiza	Kutch
19.	Verad	Jamnagar
20.	Dedan	Junagarh
21.	Mota-Ankadia	Amreli
22.	Vijapadi	Amreli
23.	Ugamedi	Bhavnagar
24.	Panshina	Surendranagar
25.	Umrala	Bhav Nagar
26.	Uetroj	Mehsana
27.	Vav-Satlasana	-do-

Telecommunication training school in Ghaziabad

7130. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a Tele-communication Training School in Ghaziabad; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) There is a proposal to set up an Advanced Level Telecommunication Training Centre at Ghaziabad, with the assistance of UNDP. The UNDP contribution will cover the pay of foreign experts and the imported equipment component, amounting to US $ 1.124 M and the Government of India contribution will be Rs. 12.88 M. which covers the cost of other personnel, indigenous equipment and the land and building for this project.

Radio station at Cooch Behar, West Bengal

7131. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9089 on the 25th April, 1973 and state the progress in regard to the establishment of a Broadcasting Station at Cooch Behar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM B. R. SINHA): On technical considerations, it has been found that rather than having a separate radio station at Cooch Behar, it would be preferable to raise the power of the Siliguri transmitter which will improve the coverage of not only Cooch Behar but also other parts of North Bengal. A proposal to this effect is under consideration.

Criteria for installation of automatic Telephone Exchange

7132. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the criteria adopted for installation of an automatic telephone Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): 1. The scheme should be remunerative.

2. In rural areas, new exchanges are generally opened as atomatic exchanges of 25 or 50 lines capacity.

3. In addition, medium size automatic exchanges are planned to be installed at important district headquarters and at places included in the National Dialling network.

4. Automatic exchanges are also planned for replacing manual exchange of 1000 lines or higher capacity.

5. In cities already having automatic exchanges additional exchanges, when needed, are also provided as automatic exchanges.

Demand for Telephone connections

7133. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarerd Question No. 2112 on 6th March, 1974 regarding waiting list or Telephones and State:

(a) the total number of telephones given to the subscribers all over the country as on 31st December, 1973;

(b) what will be the estimated number of applicants for telephone by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the increase in demand for telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The total number of working connections all over the country as on 31st December, 1973 was about 12 lakhs;

(b) The estimated number of new applicants for telephone connection during the 5th Five Year Plan is about 6.8 lakhs.

(c) The Draft 5th Five Year Plan for Telecommunications envisages provision of 7.79 lakhs new lines.

National Museum of Natural History

7134. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of a National Museum of Natural History; and

(b) when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Collection of specimens and preparation of exhibits is going on. Two curators and some supporting staff have been

appointed. A building has been hired in New Delhi for housing the Museum temporarily. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the Fifth Five-Year Plan for setting up the Museum.

(b) While no target date can be specified, it is proposed to throw open to the public the temporary museum as soon as the specimens and exhibits get properly displayed.

Stage of Inquiry of charges of corruption contained in a Memorandum submitted by C.P.I and A.D.M.K.

7135. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the present stage of investigation with regard to the charge of corruption contained in the memorandum submitted to the President and the Prime Minister by C.P.I. and A.D.M.K.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIDHA): Two separate memoranda containing certain allegations against the Chief Minister and some other Ministers of Tamil Nadu were submitted to the President by Sarvashri M. G. Rama Chandran and M. Kalyanasundaram on the 6th and 7th November, 1972 respectively.

Comments of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the allegations contained in those memoranda were obtained. Thereafter S|Shri Ramachandran and Kalyanasundaram submitted rejoinders in respect of the comments given by the Chief Minister. Shri Kalyanasundaram also submitted a note containing some further allegations. Comments of the Chief Minister on the points made in the rejoinders and on the allegations contained in Shri Kalyanasundaram's further note were also obtained and the matter was examined. In this connection, it was considered necessary to obtain certain clarifications from the Chief Minister. These have since been received and the matter is being processed further.

Opening of P&T Dispensaries at various places in Bihar

7136. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether P&T Dispensaries will be opened at Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Gaya, Dhanbad, Darbhanga and Chapra in addition to P&T dispensaries functioning at Patna and if so, what step has so far been taken to open the said dispensaries; and

(b) the difficulty in opening P&T dispensaries at those places and the probable time by which the dispensaries are expected to function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Necessary sanctions for opening of P&T Dispensaries at these places have recently been issued. Further action will be taken by the Postmaster-General Patna for opening of the Dispensaries as early as possible.

12.15 hrs. ...

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ABRUPT STOPPING OF AIR-CONDITIONING PLANTS AT DELHI AIRPORT.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon.

"Reported abrupt stopping of air-conditioning plants at Delhi Airport

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

by the private firms maintaining these plants, due to non-payment of its dues by the Government.

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): A contract for supply and installation of an Airconditioning plant at Delhi Airport for Phase—I (New International Arrival Wing) was awarded to Messrs Frick India Limited, Faridabad by Directorate General of Supply and Disposals on 30th September, 1970 at a total cost of about Rs. 6.39 lakhs. This was followed by a second contract issued on 4-1-1971 in favour of the same firm for Phase II (International Booking Hall Domestic Arrival Lounge, etc.) Value of the second contract was approximately Rs. 14 56 lakhs.

The plant for Phase-I was installed in April 1971, whereas the plant for Phase II was installed in June. 1973. The consignee (CPWD) noted certain deficiencies in the working of both the plants. An *ad hoc* inspection team consisting of representatives of the DGS&D, CPWD and the International Airports Authority of India was constituted on 28-10-1972 to conduct the various tests before the plants were finally taken over. The firms consent to the setting up of the inspection team was also obtained.

The inspection team carried out summer tests of the plants during June, 1973 followed by monsoon test during September, 1973. Deficiencies observed during the summer test were intimated to the firm for rectification before the monsoon test was carried out. However the firm did not care to attend to a number of deficiencies. The capacity of the plants was found below the specified requirements in regard to both Phase-I and Phase-II especially. the average output of chilling units was found much below the specification The report of the inspection team also highlighted a number of inherent defects in the plants. Inter-Departmental discussions were held during November, 1973, January and March, 1974 with a view to exploring the possibility of accepting the plants with a suitable price reduction but the same were inconclusive.

Pending receipt and further action on the report of the inspection team. the Airport authority had entrusted the maintenance and operation of the plants at a cost of Rs 2 50 lakhs to the same firm for a period of one year only from 7 4.1973. This contract has not been renewed further. Meanwhile, some temporary arrangements have been made by the Airport authority to avoid inconvenience to the public.

Out of the total value of about Rs. 20.95 lakhs against both the contracts, a sum of about Rs 15.71 lakhs has already been released to the firm, leaving a balance of about Rs 5 24 lakhs. Further payment amounting to about Rs 1 41 lakhs has also been withheld from other bills of the firm pending final decision about acceptance|rejection of the plants.

In view of what I have stated above, it is quite obvious that according to the report of the inspection team the plant is yet not up to specifications However, the Airport authorities are taking all possible measures within the time available to them to ensure that the passengers are not denied the minimum comfort in the Airport areas. The question of taking further appropriate action against the defaulting firm in terms of the contract is under consideration.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This abrupt stopping of air-conditioning plant at the international airport of our capital has considerably damaged the reputation of the airport and of the Government and thereby of the country. The Minister has not come out with the full facts of the case. I think he has been misled by the D.G.S.&D.

authorities and has tried to conceal many points which are awkward to them. This is a glaring case of red-tapism, negligence, want of coordination between the concerned departments, *viz.*, airport authorities, D.G.S. & D. and CPWD. It also reflects the *malafies* of D.G.S.&D. and CPWD and the airport authorities are equally concerned with it. Yet, they have not attended to this matter properly.

According to the statement, some deficiencies were found. The deficiencies are not mentioned in the report. There is nothing mentioned in the statement as to whether it was considered proper by the authorities to ask the firm to remove the deficiences or whether the authorities had found that the plant is unsuitable and therefore it should be rejected. When they found that the equipment was not up to the mark and there were some deficiencies, why did the Government give the contract to the same firm to operate the plant for three long years? Is there any proviso in the contract deed relating to penalty or rejection of the equipment if found unsuitable or if any deficiency exists? Why have the D.G S.&D or CPWD or both jointly not taken any action under that clause all these years? The statement says that they have communicated it to the firm. What was communicated to them—whether you will reject the plant or penalty will be imposed or what? That is not stated in the statement.

Is it a fact that the same firm operated the plant for two or three years? What was the nature of the deficiencies? What are the main points of the report? When was the report submitted? What are the recommendations contained in the report and what action has been taken so far? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the firm had written to the Airport authorities and to the Minister of Civil Aviation that the contract would expire on 5th or 7th April and that, in the absence of any instruction, they would not be able to operate further the air-conditioning plants, and whether it is a fact that the Airport authorities and the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation kept quiet on this.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The hon. Member has raised several points. Some of them are already incorporated in the statement itself. The hon. Member would have seen from the statement that, as soon as the defects were detected and it was found that the performance was below the specifications special inspection teams were set up in 1972; and setting up of joint teams was done in consultation with the firm—first for summer and then for monsoon. In all these reports it was found...

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: You lay it on the Table of the House or refer it to the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The hon. Member wanted to know the defects. They are all of a technical nature. However, I would read out from the report as to what are the defects. The compressor speed is not 900 or 960 RPM as listed in the A/T for Phase I and II, respectively, but is run at 800 RPM with the system of pulley and belt drive, etc. The main thing is that the compressor is not working according to the specification. The second thing is, 'spillover of liquid refrigerant particles inside the compressor will not only damage the compressor,' etc. I would call it the freezing point; there are some defects there. Then, 'the chiller size and surface area of tubes are undersized'. All these defects have been discovered...

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The vital point is, when these deficiencies were discovered.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I said, as soon as the plant was installed

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

and it started functioning, some deficiencies were discovered and it was found that it was not upto the mark. When it came to the notice of the authorities, they immediately set up an inspection team and their reports were taken. In such cases, when we get refrigeration plant from any firm, the maintenance is a separate thing; that is a separate contract, and that contract was given to the same firm one year back. It was not renewed. The question of renewal of contract was considered at appropriate time and no action was taken. After repeatedly pointing out the several defects in the plant, no attempt has been made to rectify them. Therefore, the question before the authorities concerned was whether we should continue the contract or discontinue it, and for the time being they have decided not to renew the maintenance contract.

About the other points that he has raised about the firm. I may mention that all precautions were taken for the performance of the contract security deposit and all other usual precautions were also taken, and then alone this contract was given.

SHRI P M. MEHTA: I have asked whether any proviso exists in the contract deed relating to penalty or rejection if the equipment is not found suitable and if so, why no action has been taken so far to reject the equipment

SHRI R. K KHADILKAR: We have detected the defects after the team's inspection report. The main question is to take action. That, as I said, we will have to consider now, whether we totally reject after giving them an opportunity to rectify. They have not rectified. Under the contract we have to give them a notice of complete rejection and we will have to consider other suitable steps also. So rejection is not of a small technical nature. It is a big thing. So, that is being considered by the Airport Authority.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The firm had written to the Minister as also to the Airport Authority that they would shut down the plant in the absence of any instructions from the Airport Authority? What is the reply to it?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: So far as the maintenance contract was not renewed, they naturally did not maintain. As I said, the whole apparatus they have supplied is not according to the specification. So. naturally they have not got the renewal of the contract and maintenance has stopped.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Laskar—not here. Shri Shrikishan Modi.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) उपाध्यक्ष जी यह एक विचित्र केस है और इसको सी० बी० आई० को देना चाहिये था इसमें जरूर कोई राज निकलेगा। एक मजेदार बात यह है कि पहले तो इस पार्टी के साथ पूरी रियायत दी जाती है। 1970 में इसको आर्डर दिया जाता है। 1971 में जब पूरा नहीं कर पाती एक आर्डर, तो उसको दूसरा आर्डर 14 लाख रु० का दे दिया जाता है। इसके बाद वह प्लान्ट भी लगा देता है। तो क्या राइटिंग में है कि कितनी खराबी है प्लान्ट में, अगर प्लान्ट खराब था तो आप फौरन नोटिस देते कि इसको हटाओ और पेमेंट नहीं होगा, यह लिख कर नोटिस देते। लेकिन क्या किया इन्होंने कि ढाई लाख रु० सालाना चलाने का ठेका दे दिया। बजाय इसके कि उस फर्म को कहते कि प्लाण्ट खराब है इस को हटाओ, उस को एक साल का ठेका दे दिया। एक साल खत्म होने पर 6 अप्रैल को न तो यह बताया कि कान्ट्रैक्ट का क्या करना है। उस को बताना चाहिये था कि तुम्हारा रिन्यूअल किया जा रहा है या कैंसिल किया जा रहा है। इस को खुला छोड़ा हो

सकता है कि कोई बारगेनिंग हो रही हो बीच में इसलिये तय न किया गया हो लिख कर देने का मामला। रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि वह हम पर दबाव डाल रहा है कि इस प्लाण्ट को ले लीजिये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उस प्लाण्ट की इस समय क्या कीमत है? क्या वह 30 लाख का प्लाण्ट 40 लाख रु० का नहीं है। कोई नाटक तो नहीं रचा जा रहा है जिस से राष्ट्र को नुकसान होने की सम्भावना हो। 6 अप्रैल को ठेकेदार को लिखित दिया गया कि भविष्य में उसे क्या करना है? क्या उस की अवधि बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार किया गया। क्या आप ने लिखित में नोटिस दिया कि इस प्लाण्ट को हटाओ, या इतने दिन में यह यह कमियां पूरी करो तब प्लाण्ट रखा जायगा? इन बातों को मन्त्री जी स्पष्ट करें।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I have earlier said, I would like to repeat. After the contract of maintenance was not renewed, naturally we have to consider several options and they are under consideration: either we give a notice and ask the party concerned to remove it or give them the last opportunity to rectify. In that case, when the breach of contract is alleged, we will take the whole thing—under the contract there is a provision—to arbitration. As I said earlier, these things cannot be done in a huff. Everything is being coolly and quietly considered by the Airport Authority.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर शासन की आड़ में किसी ने आनन्द लिया है तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने? सेवा की आड़ में किसी ने चोरियां की हैं और सरकार को बदनाम किया है तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने। और आप उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कर सकते। जो भी वह लोग जवाब लिख कर देते हैं आप उसी को पढ़ देते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप उस को न पढ़िये, बल्कि अपने दिमाग से काम लीजिये। आप 21 लाख का ठेका करें 1970 में, 15 लाख रु० उस फर्म को दे दें, यह तो भला हो अखबार वालों का कि उन्हों ने इस बात को छाप दिया, वरना लोगों को पता ही न लगता ढाई लाख रुपया एयरपोर्ट वालों ने दे दिया एक साल के लिये फौर ओपरेशन एण्ड मेन्टेनेस। इस की क्या जरूरत थी, जब कि आप ने पूरी मशीन खरीद ली थी। अगर प्लाण्ट खराब था तो 6 अप्रैल, 1973 से 6 अप्रैल, 1974 के बीच में उस को नोटिस सर्व करते? लेकिन वह भी नहीं किया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पीरियड मे मशीन काम करती रही या नहीं करती रही? और अगर मशीन में कुछ डिफेक्ट्स थे तो आप ने फर्म को कमियों के बारे मे कोई नोटिस दिया कि नही? जो डायरेक्टर जनरल सप्लाई का है, श्री थदानी, जो पहले एडीशनल डायरेक्टर था और जिस को आप ने एक्सटेंशन दिया, क्या आप ने उस से पूछा कि उस समय सारे स्पेसीफिकेशन्स की फरीदाबाद फैक्ट्री में जांच हुई कि नहीं। आप नोट पढ़िये, आप के आफिसर्स फैक्ट्री में गये और उन्होंने अपनी सील लगायी और सर्टिफिकेट इशू किया पांच कागजों में।

The machine has been approved according to specifications.

यह नोट लगने के बाद कन्साइनी कौन बना और कंसाइनर कौन था। उस कंसाइनर ने माल भेजा, गलती उस ने यह की कि रेल द्वारा न भेज कर जल्दी पहुंचाने के लिये ट्रक से भेज दिया। तब आप की एयरपोर्ट अथारिटी और सी०पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० आ गये। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि सी०पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० का वह कौन इंजीनियर था जिस ने जांच की? शायद उन इंजीनियर साहब को कुछ नही मिला इसलिये उन्होंने कहा कि I override it.

1971 में फरीदाबाद फैक्ट्री में स्पेसिफिकेशन के मुताबिक माल है कि नहीं, इस

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

की जाच की गई और सील लगने के बाद प्लाण्ट निकल गया, और जब इंजीनियर को कहा गया कि एयर कंडीशन्ड प्लाण्ट आ गया है वह जा कर मौके पर जाच करे, तो उस ने कहा कि मै इस पर दस्तखत नही करूगा। तब आप ने उस को मना क्या नही किया कि हम सामान नही लेंगे ?

You must have refused them

आप इनक्वायरी कराइए। जब इंजीनियर ने मना कर दिया तो उस की इन्क्वायरी क्या इंस्टीट्यूट की गई। आप ने एक हाई पावर कमेटी बैठायी जिस मे श्री मलकानी सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के इंजीनियर, श्री मुडला और श्री थदानी थे। इस हाई पावर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट क्या थी। क्या आप ने मैसर्स क्रिक कम्पनी को नोटिस दिया है ? उस का ऐकनालिजमेंट कोई आप के पास है ?

एक सवाल यह भी था कि जब एयरपोर्ट अथोरिटी को 8 अप्रैल, 1974 का लैटर दिया

I shall be glad to discuss with you this matter openly and at any time before the 10th April at your convenience and thereafter you can give your final decision whether our plant will operate this year to air condition the Palam Airport or not

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now you put the question Do not make a speech

SHRI M C DAGA This is a question that I am putting whether the party ever served the notice on the Airport authority and whether any reply was given to that or not The notice was served on the Airport Authority on the 6th April, 1974 I want to know whether any action whatsoever was taken on that notice or not. I humbly submit Sir

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Do not submit but put the question please

SHRI M C DAGA I am putting the question You cannot debar me of my right

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I can debar you on the question of time If you take one hour to put questions, it is not a question

SHRI M C DAGA If I put questions you do not allow

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER But you take one hour for putting questions You please conclude now Why do you go on saying that you are putting questions?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा मि० थदानी, जो कि एसिसटेंट डाइरेक्टर था ने जब मशीन्स आ गई थी, तो उस ने वहा पर जो दूसरे अधिकारी थे उन्होने जब उस को इस्ट बिलिश करने के लिए कहा तो उन को मना किया और कहा कि यह तुम्हारा बिजनेस नही है। क्या यह ठीक था ? मशीन लेने के बाद कितने टाइम के अन्दर उन को 80 परसेन्ट रुपया देना था और टेन्डर की क्या शर्ते थी और टेन्डर के अनुसार रिपोर्ट कब दी थी। ये सब क्वेश्चन्स है जिन का आन्सर मंत्री जी को देना चाहिए। मै यह भी चाहता हू कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो की एक कमेटी बैठाई जाए जो इस मामले की जाच करे और इस थडानी के खिलाफ जाच होनी चाहिए और इंजीनियर के खिलाफ भी जाच होनी चाहिए कि कितना करप्शन इस मे चला है ।

SHRI R K KHADILKAR Sir the hon Member has said so many things Let him give a positive proof about it on whatever information he has because I have no knowledge about it as I said earlier

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You will please take note of what he said

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I am taking note of what he said. I am not able to give any reply to the vague charges that are levelled by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am putting definite questions now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are putting the questions based on certain information that you have. Is it not? The Minister says he is not in the know of those details. Therefore, he is not in a position to answer. He also said that the charges are vague. I shall come to them also. Since he is not in the know of those details, he is not in a position to answer. I have said on behalf of Shri Daga that since he has mentioned these things, they are all before the House. It is for the Minister to take careful note of these things and to make enquiries. The Minister said that what you said is vague. I think it is unwarranted. Mr. Gill.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल (फिरोजपुर) : मै तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्टरनेशनल पालम एयर-पोट का जो एयर-कन्डीशन बन्द हुआ है . . . . .

SHRI M. C. DAGA: This is a documentary evidence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You close that chapter. I have tried to put your case.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Sir, I have referred to the document. It is not an oral evidence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not matter. He will look into all these things.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल : पालम एयर-पोर्ट का जो एयर कन्डीशन 12 तारीख को बन्द हुआ है, इस से हमारे नेशनल इमेज को नुकसान पहुंचा है और इससे भारतवर्ष

की बदनामी होती है क्योंकि जो लोग भारत आते हैं और यहां से फिर वापस जाते हैं, उन को असुविधा हुई है । इस से हमारे मुल्क को बहुत धक्का लगा है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि वह इस मामले की सीरयस इंक्वायरी करवाएं कि इस में किस किस अधिकारी या फर्म का हाथ है और जो मुजरिम है और जिस ने हमारे नेशनल इमेज को नुक्सान पहुंचाया है, उसको सजा दें ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I do share the anxiety of the hon. Member that no inconvenience is caused to the domestic or international passengers. As I said, every effort is being made to see that the minimum inconvenience is caused. Regarding the question of the enquiry if certain facts are placed before us certainly we will look into them.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इतनी देर के लिए गवर्नमेंट टेक-ओवर कर ले इस एयर-कंडीशन प्लांट को ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I cannot understand. The question before us is whether we again give the same contract of maintenance or cancel the contract completely?

12.45 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

(ALLEGED MISLEADING INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE MINISTER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Regarding the question of privilege raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu yesterday, the Minister has to make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, has this statement been circulated? I have not got a copy. We have to study it. This is the practice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not that every statement should be circulated before-hand. We are in a state of considering this question. You raised the question yesterday. He will make a statement. Then I shall consider after hearing a few others on the other side whether there is an issue of privilege or not.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, I seek your permission to make the following statement about the Privilege Motion tabled by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu regarding the reply given by me in the House on 6th March, 1974 to the Unstarred Question No. 2093:—

In the Unstarred Question No. 2093 Sarvashri Prasannbhai Mehta and Biswanath Jhunjhunwala sought information whether the Union Government had examined the judgment of Gujarat High Court declaring as illegal the order that persons violating curfew were liable to be shot and, if so, what was Government's reaction thereto? In reply I had stated:—

"The Gujarat High Court have declared as illegal any notification passed under Section 144 Cr. P.C. announcing that a person committing breach of such order shall be liable to be shot. No order was issued by the State Government or the Police Commissioner to shoot at persons violating the curfew."

My Hon'ble friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has alleged that I deliberately gave a false information to the House and thereby committed a breach of privilege. In his Privilege Notice, he has underlined the words "No order was issued by the State Government or the Police Commissioner to shoot at persons violating the curfew" and I presume that he has taken objection to this portion of the answer, especially since he has sought to compare this portion of the answer with an extract of the judgment of the High Court duly underlined by him. In this connection. I would like to submit that the reply furnished by me to this Question was based on the report received from the Government of Gujarat stating categorically that no orders to shoot at sight for violation of curfew were issued.

I have had an opportunity to furnish an answer to another unstarred question on the same subject a week later. To my reply to question No. 2834 on the 13th March, I had *inter alia* stated as follows:

"The Gujarat High Court declared unlawful the executive directions contained in the announcement that persons violating the curfew were liable to be shot. No order was however issued by the Police Commissioner, as such to the Police for shooting the persons violating the curfew."

Sir, the relevant facts are that the Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad imposed curfew order in Ahmedabad city limits on 27th January, 1974 under Section 144 Cr. P.C. The Order as such did not authorise the Police to shoot at sight persons violating curfew as any such authorisation would have been against the law. The violation of the order issued under Section 144 Cr. P.C. is punishable under Section 188 I.P.C After the imposition of curfew, the Department of Information, Government of Gujarat, made an announcement. styled "Important Announcement". This announcement, *inter alia*, stated that any one moving out of his house during curfew hours was likely to be shot. The Gujarat High Court were of the opinion that the executive directions contained in the important announcement in so far as they hold out to the members of the public the threat that a curfew breaker for a more breach of the curfew order was liable to be shot at was *ultra vires*.

Sir, I would submit that the information I had furnished to the unstarred question No. 2093 on the 6th is factually correct, inasmuch as there was no order issued by the State Government or the Police Commissioner to shoot at a person violating the curfew. This position was further amplified in the subsequent reply I had furnished on the same subject on 13th March. There can thus be no question of my trying to mislead the House. I may assure you, Sir, that I had no such intention either.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can hear a few Members from the Opposition, but again I shall have to consider all this after hearing a few submissions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My motion was very specific that in his reply under reference, he had categorically stated before the House:

> "No order was issued by the State Government or the Police Commissioner to shoot at persons violating the curfew."

From the copy of the judgment that I have. I find that the judges of the Gujarat High Court have really done a good job. They say:

> "The petitioner has alleged that the press and the radio had in the wake of the curfew order and the 'Important Announcement' announced in their turn to the people that anyone who commits breach of the curfew order would be liable to be shot at."

Then, they have gone further and dealt with the matter more elaborately. They have said:

> "What, in our opinion, the State has done by issuing the executive directions to its law and order forces to act upon is what it has not done by enacting a legislation. In our opinion....".

This means that they have accepted what the complainant or the petitioner has said. They say further:

> "In our opinion, therefore, the executive directions contained in the 'Important Announcement' in so far as they hold out to the members of the public the threat that a curfew-breaker for a mere breach of the curfew order is liable to be shot at is *ultra vires* their powers and also *ultra vires* section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code and articles 20 and 21 of the Constitution and it therefore, void and of no effect whatsoever."

They have stated this as their reaction on the plaint filed by the complaint. Then. there is another very interesting thing in the *Times of India* issue dated the 16th April, 1974. They had contradicted also that in Bihar any such order had been issued. Here is the report from the *Times of India* which says:

> "The district magistrate confirmed at Gaya that he had issued a shoot-at-sight order on April 13 against curfew-violators indulging in violent activities like looting and arson."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point here is whether the Minister had misled the House by his statement and, therefore, had committed a breach of privilege. Confine yourself to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have done that. In order to strengthen my argument that the executive and their police officers are frequently issuing such orders, I had quoted an extract from the newspaper which is very reliable and dependable.

I have no other submission to make. I feel I have made out a clear case that the Minister has committed a breach of privilege and the matter should go to the Committee of Privi-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

leges for them to sit in judgment on it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ग्वालियर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने दावा किया है कि उन्होंने किसी विशेषाधिकार उल्लंघन नहीं किया है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said he had not misled the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ...लेकिन इस दावे की पुष्टि में उन्होंने जो तथ्य रखे हैं, उन से एक बात स्पष्ट है कि जिस दिन उन से पहला सवाल पूछा गया, उस दिन उन्होंने सारे तथ्यों को सदन के सामने नहीं रखा। इसी लिए उस दिन के जवाब के समर्थन में उन्होंने सात दिन बाद दिये गये अपने जवाब का हवाला दिया है। फिर उन्होंने इस में फर्क करने की कोशिश की है कि पुलिस कमिश्नर ने कोई आदेश नहीं निकाला, लेकिन आल-इंडिया रेडियो से यह घोषणा कर दी गई कि जो भी व्यक्ति कर्फ्यु का उल्लंघन कर के सड़क पर घूमता हुआ पाया जायेगा, उसे गोली से उड़ाया जा सकता है।

मंत्री महोदय ने जिस दिन पहला जवाब दिया, उस दिन वह कह सकते थे कि इस तरह की घोषणा आल-इंडिया रेडियो से की गई, वह घोषणा गलत थी, पुलिस कमिश्नर ने कोई आदेश नहीं दिया है और हम सब राज्य सरकारों को सूचित कर रहे हैं कि गुजरात हाई कोर्ट के फैसले के प्रकाश में इस तरह के कोई एक्सीक्यूटिव आर्डर न तो पुलिस कमिश्नर द्वारा दिये जायेंगे और न किसी सरकारी एजेन्सी द्वारा प्रसारित किये जायगे। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस बात पर ध्यान दीजिए कि जब पहला जवाब दिया गया, तो उसमें ये बातें नहीं कही गई। जब सात दिन बाद दूसरा प्रश्न पूछा गया तो उस में कुछ और जोड़ दिया गया, और जब प्रिविलेज मोशन उठाया गया, तो उस में कुछ और जोड़ दिया गया। क्या सच्चाई को टुकड़ों में पेश करना सच्चाई के कुछ हिस्सों को छिपाना नहीं है?

मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में आ कर कह सकते थे कि हम ने जो पहला जवाब दिया था, उस में कुछ कमी रह गई थी; चूंकि गुजरात सरकार से पूरी जानकारी हमारे पास नहीं आई थी, इस लिए हम सब तथ्य सदन के सामने नहीं रख सके; इस के लिए हमें खेद है, अब हम पूरी जानकारी सदन के सामने रख रहे हैं। आज वह दावा कर रहे हैं कि उन्होंने सदन को गुमराह नहीं किया है। पहले दिन उन्होंने पूरे तथ्यों को सदन के सामने नहीं रखा, दूसरी बार भी उन्होंने पूरी तस्वीर को सामने नहीं रखा और आज भी वह दावा कर रहे हैं कि उन्होंने सदन से कोई तथ्य छिपाया नहीं है। यह मामला इतना सरल नहीं है। उन को खेद प्रकट करना चाहिए। फिर सदन विचार कर सकता है कि क्या कार्यवाही की जाये।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): The issue of privilege raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was that the Minister made a wrong statement in the House when he said that no order was given to shoot at sight. He has relied upon the judgment of the Gujarat High Court in which reference has been made to the 'important announcement'. But there is an essential distinction between the two. From the Gujarat High Court judgment and the 'important announcement', it cannot be said that there was an executive order given to the Police Commissioner that 'if anybody violates the curfew, you should shoot-at-sight'. Any announcement may be made in order to give an impression to the people that you should not come out in the street. At the same time, for this House to really hold the Minister guilty of privilege of the House...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not the House. This is still to be considered by me.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Before a *prima facie* case is made out for breach of privilege, a further finding must be there that not only the announcement was there but a positive direction was issued by the authorities concerned that 'if anybody violates the curfew. you must shoot at sight'. Nothing has so far come from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu nor is there any indication in the judgment of the Gujarat High Court, that there was such a direction. In fact, when the Minister has taken the responsibility of coming before the House and saying that there was no such direction, in my respectful submission, the House has not been misled and there is no question of breach of privilege involved.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If more and more members want to speak, when do we end this?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: *rose*—

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not everybody. There should be a limit. Kindly be brief.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): To my mind any amount of confusion, that the hon. Member would like to introduce into it would not cover his intent of misleading the House. It is quite clear that there was an important announcement. Announcement of whom? Announcement of the Government; "Government" meaning the executive Government. An announcement through what? Through the All India Radio. the announcement is made by the beat of drum and that announcement is accepted by the people. If the Government takes the view that the announcement made by the certain media should not be accepted as an order, then the Government is laying down a very dangerous rule. The Government should not be a party to such a rule that even the beat of drum may not be accepted by the people. (*Interruptions*) Why don't you accept it? Accept it. that it had been done in a wanton spirit of barbarism—shooting at sight. That is wantonness. That is barbarism. You do not want to accept it, because it was such a wanton order. (*Interruptions*).

Then the hon. High Court had said that there had been an executive direction contained in the important announcement. The hon. Minister would like us to believe that an executive direction cannot be equated with an order. Then, what are the ingredients of an order? What are the ingredients of an executive direction? In nobody's mind would an executive direction be not equated with an order. Executive direction is an order. The hon High Court had already confirmed that there was an executive direction of this kind.

The hon. Minister says that he acted on the information supplied by the Government of Gujarat. Then, at that time, did he not have the judgment of the high court in his hand? The question related to the judgment of the high court and the hon. Minister should have taken care to go into the judgment of the high court and then answered this question. The judgment of the high court must override any information, telephonic or otherwise, that might have been given by the State Government. So, it is quite clear that the hon. Minister, in two replies to two questions, was trying to mislead the House and he was trying to mislead the House with the clear intent to hide the wantonness of the order that had

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

been passed by the Government of the State of Gujarat.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra). I have listened very carefully to the great orations, but I find that they are making a very bad case and presenting a very bad case to the House. The basic point is—which they have not been able to make out—that there should be an order dated such and such made by an executive officer like the Commissioner of Police or the Home Secretary. That order must be in existence. That is the first point.

Secondly, in spite of it being not in existence, the question is whether the Home Minister or the Deputy Home Minister gave a wrong information to the House that it did not exist. The position made out by them is that the AIR announced that such and such an order had been issued, and therefore, it is presumed that the order must have been issued.

There can be a discrepancy between what the AIR had given out and what actually did exist. What the Home Minister has given out is that actually no order existed Therefore, the best case that has been made out is that AIR gave out a wrong information.

Then, what is the finding of the High court? The High court s finding nowhere says that such and such an order issued on such and such a date is ultra vires of the Constitution. That has not been stated by the High court I would like Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu to read the date of the order which has been held by the High court to be ultra vires Therefore, I tell you that there is no discrepancy and this should be ruled out.

SHRI H. N MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I am provoked by the very insistent effort by some of my hon. friends defending something which they should not try to defend: on the contrary they should make a clean breast of the whole position; the Minister is not very much to blame. why do you stand on prestige and ceremony and whatever right you imagine you possess, to flout Parliament? The Gujarat High Court has given a judgement; it is very serious. It has taken note of certain things which obviously have happened; otherwise they would not have made those observations. It may be that the Government did not issue an executive order, number so and so and dated so and so but the Government gave the impression to the world outside that it was going to be done and the A I R. surely does not act independently. on its own authority. The announcement over the A I R. network is surely tantamount to the communication of an order of the Government One might not call it an executive order under certain sections of some legislation. I do not know. I could understand if the Minister had said: I answered only on the basis on information furnished to me by the Gujarat Government: on later investigation I discovered that there had been some confusion somewhere and instead of any order having been properly issued, only an announcement had been made and the whole matter had caused perturbation of all sorts and also incidents, which led to the whole thing being taken up to the Gujarat High Court which was constrained to make some observations which are very much in consonance with all our ideals of civic freedom. They could have said so and they could have apologised. They talk of Gandhian non-violence and humility. They are wedded to it, but like many married couples they live apart, they live far away from non-violence and humility and every good quality of which they brag If Mr Uma Shankar Dikshit who is our Home Minister does not remember the Gandhian days, if he flouts Parliament and does not remember some of the shining characteristics of our freedom struggle and the

character of our people, the sooner they all get out of the scene of public life, the better for everybody.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I want to pin point the basis of the motion raised by Mr. Bosu. The hon. Minister in his reply referred to the statement he received from the Gujarat Government. He also referred to the reply to unstarred question No. 2834 on 30-3-1974. We are not concerned here with what the Gujarat Government told them. or with the reply to another question. This question was specific. I am referring to question 2093 which asks whether the Union Government has examined the judgement of the Gujarat High Court declaring as illegal an order that persons violating the curfew will be shot at and if so, the reaction of the Government. Usually they say: yes, or no. Here instead of saying 'yes' or 'no', they say something else. They say that no order was issued by the State Government or the Police Commissioner. That was not what was asked for. First of all the question related to the judgement of the Gujarat High Court. We wanted simple information whether they had seen this one, whether they have commented on this one The High Court have commented on page 19: they say that along with the issuance of the curfew order, an important announcement was issued:

"Clauses 4 and 6 of the announcement make express reference to the likelihood or possibility of a curfew breaker may be shot at".

This is the order that the Government has passed. Later on, they have made a reference to this order and said that along with the Government order, an announcement has been made. Then, again. on Page 27 they say:

"We have, therefore, no doubt in our mind that the executive directions hold to the public mind a threat that even for a mere breach of the curfew order, the curfew broker may be shot at".

This is on Page 27.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not go into all these.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Then, on Page 38, they say:

"What, in our opinion, the State has done by issuing the executive direction to its law and order forces, to act upon it. is what it has not done by enacting a legislation."

Therefore, it is very clear that along with the curfew order, an announcement has been issued. It has been argued before the Court by the Advocate General and the Court has come to the conclusion, after hearing the side of the Government, that such an announcement has been made. It has created in the public mind a scare and also a threat which goes against the constitutional right. Therefore, the Minister cannot come and refer to other matters. We are not bothered from where you got the information. It is clear, on the basis of the judgement, that he has mislead the House. It is a clear case of misleading of the House and this should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): May I just clarify one point. Much is made about radio announcement not being equivalent of Police Commissioner's orders. I may say that every announcement on the radio, during this period. began like this: 'Here is an important announcement made under the instructions of the Police Commissioner' and it was then thereafter they said that every one moving about during the period of curfew will be liable to be shot at. Therefore, there is no question of there not being a specific order. All India Radio made this announcement under the heading, prefacing it that this announcement is made as a police announcement

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

It has been argued by the learned Advocate General that the directions contained in the 'Important Announcement' are not intended to hold out to the members of the public say threat but that they have been issued to them only for their safety.

The High Court have said:

"..the executive directions contrained in the 'important Announcement', in so far as they hold out to the members of the public the threat that a curfew-breaker for a mere breach of the curfew order is liable to be shot at is *ultra vires* their powers and also *ultra vires* section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.."

As I have already said, as per the report received from the Gujarat Government..(*Interruptions*) As I have said, no order was issued by the State Government...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Gujarat is under President's rule.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: This was based on the report received from the State Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. Where is the State Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hear him.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: On 6-3-1974, it is true, the whole judgment copy was not before us.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Why did you give a reply then?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Only the operative portion was before us, and whatever information was with us, we have conveyed to the House. Anyway, it seems that there has been some confusion as regards my replies on 6-3-1974 and subsequently, and if such confusion has been created, I am sorry for the same.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are not confused. It is the hon. Deputy Minister who is confused.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question has been raised and discussed. Various points have been made; various data and information, whatever the members had, have been given; the hon. members made their submissions; and at the end of all that, the Minister has said that, if any confusion has been created, he is sorry for it. Now the point is this First of all, I have got to decide—it is my responsibility after hearing all these things—whether there is a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege. Now I cannot say that off-hand. So many things have been said. I cannot digest all the facts here. I have got to study those things and where necessary, I have to call for information. So, I cannot say anything off-hand The matter is before the House. If the House is satisfied with the expression of the Minister that he is sorry if there has been confusion, then the matter may be dropped here. It is upto the House. But if the House is not satisfied...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hear your point of order later. Let me complete this. If the House is not satisfied, then I will have to study and come before the House again That is the only thing.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): We are satisfied. It is enough now....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please Let me make it very clear There is no motion before the House and, therefore, it is not a question to be decided by a majority. There is no motion before the House. I am to be satisfied whether there is...

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: You are satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am to be satisfied...(*Interruptions*) If you want to speak; let everyone speak. Members do not know where their own interests lie.

I have said that there is no motion before the House and, therefore, there is nothing to be put to the House. But the Chair can do anything with the consent of the House. If the House agrees to drop it here and that the matter is over...(*Interruptions*) Don't say 'No' or 'Yes'. I am just formulating. If you all decide that the matter should end here, I am in your hands and I will go by that. But, if you say 'No' and that this matter has to be gone into, then I will have to study it. That is the position.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: There is no necessity.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : क्या आप फैसला करें, या हाउस की राय लें । आप तो कनफ्यूजन क्रीएट कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under Rule 225, let us understand it very clearly. The Rule says:

> "The Speaker, if he gives consent under Rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order..

which you have done.

> "....shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place, and while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto....

That has been done.

Now the next rule is:

> "If objection to leave being granted is taken, to Speaker shall ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know the position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will read it.

> "...request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted..."

Now it is incumbent on you to allow me to seek the leave of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. You have raised the point of order. Let me give the ruling.

Let us understand the procedure. The matter has been raised. I have given permission to raise it. And the matter has been raised...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is very fair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Also, the Minister has come forward with a statement and Members also have made their submission. Now the stage has come for me, if the House does not by consent agree otherwise, whether I should hold that this point raised is in order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After I have held that this in order, then the Member can ask the leave of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not understand. I cannot hold it in order now because I have to study it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That stage is over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That stage has now arisen.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If there is a sincere apology...

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SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: . . ,and an expression of regret, I

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

would appeal to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu not to press this matter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But the Minister should clearly say that he had no intention to mislead the House No question of confusion Let him say it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): I wish to submit with your permission ....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a categorical assurance from him that nowhere in the country shoot-at-sight order wil be given under any circumstance

SHR UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT I want to assure the House that we had no intention of misleading the House and we are sorry for what has happened.

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12 35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FURNACE OIL (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1974)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHANAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Furnace Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R. 150(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6717| 74]

IAS, IPS AND INDIAN FOREST SERVICE (PROBATIONERS' FINAL EXAMINATIONS) AMDT REGULATIONS 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-sectoin (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 316 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1974.

(2) The Indian Police Service (Probationers' Final Examinnation) Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1974.

(3) The Indian Forest Service Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulation, 1974, published in Notification No. G S R. 311 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6718| 74]

13.36 hrs

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to make an announcement.

I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 16th April, 1974, from the Superintendent of Police, Bhopal, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha:—

"Sarvashri Atal Bhiar Vajpayee and B. S. Chowhan, Members Lok Sabha, arrested at Bhopal on 16th April, 1974, at 14 5 hours under Sections 188 I.P.C. and 32 Police Act for demonstrating before Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha in contravention of Regulatory Orders passed

by the Superintendent of Police, Bhopal."

That is all that we have got..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Gwalior): I have been released.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that will come tomorrow. I myself have been in doubt; I am told it is complete.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह बता दूं कि मैं जेल से भाग कर नहीं आया।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, you have received the message from the District Magistrate about his arrest under section 188 for defying Section 144. But you have not received any message that they were released. So I would like to know whether he is in jail or he has run away from jail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for Mr. Vajpayee to say.

Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, to present the reports of the Public Accounts Committee..

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, is there any such thing as Mr. Vajpayee's double..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Presentation of PAC reports.

13.39 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Twenty-third and Hundred and Fourteenth Reports

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and twenty-third Report on paragraphs 44 and 45 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil), relating to Khadi and village Industries Commission.

(2) Hundred and fourteenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-ninth Report on Review of implementation by Government of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee relating to 'Customs' during 1962—72.

13.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION IN BIHAR AND GUJARAT

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) Sir, according to information received from the Government of Bihar some students at Gaya organised dharnas. processions, etc. on the 8th and 9th April, 1974. On the 10th April, students observed dharna in front of almost all Government offices and prevented Government servants from going to the offices. The dharna took its most severe form around Banks and Telephone Exchange and no business could be transacted by the Telephone Exchange and Banks that day. 31st persons were arrested under section 143|341|342 IPC and section 7 of Criminal Law Amendment Act on the 10th April, 1974. On the 11th April, 1974, dharna around the Telephone Exchange was intensified. District authorities tried to persuade the picketeers to disperse and to normalise working of the Telephone Exchange but their plea went unheeded. The skeleton staff working in the Telephone Exchange could not even be supplied with food. On the 12th, when the Sub-Divisional Officer (Telephones) went to the Telephone

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

Exchange and tried to get in he was not allowed to do so by a large mob which had assembled before the Exchange. SDO (Telephones) approached the authorities for help Sub Divisional Magistrate and Deputy Suprientendent of Police went to Telephone Exchange with a view to clear the mob so as to enable entry of SDO (Telephones) into his office The agitators who prevented the SDO Telephones from entering his office were arrested. The mob turned violent and started brickbating heavily. Lathi charge had to be made to disperse the violent mob which then entered adjacent lanes and bye-lanes. A large number of constables were injured due to heavy brickbating were injured and throwing of bottle and brickbats from house tops on both sides of the road. The mob came out on the road again and started brickbating heavily 48 policemen including the city DSP, town Inspector, two sub-inspectors and a Subedar of Bihar Military Police and 20 Home Guards were injured A police van was set on fire When lathi charge and use of tear-gas proved ineffective in controlling the brickbating or in dispersing the violent mob which appeared likely to cause serious damage to public property, firing was resorted to at three places, all near the telephone exchange The firing at two places was by BSF personnel and at the third place it was by C.R.P. The State Govt. have reported that preliminary enquiries made so far show that eight rounds were fired The firing resulted in the most unfortunate deaths of eight persons and injuries to ten (*Interruption*).

At the request of the Government of Bihar in the third week of March 1974, a few units of BSF and CRP were made available to them by the Govt of India for internal security duties. The State Government have intimated that no shoot at sight order was given at Gaya and that all the three firings took place under orders of the Magistrates on the spot. The State Government have reported that the firings will be inquired into by the District Magistrate under the relevant rules of the Bihar Police Manual District Magistrate Gaya has sanctioned ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1000|- to the next of kin of those killed and Rs. 500|- to each injured in police firing at Gaya

The Government of Gujarat have intimated that there were no riots in Bulsar However, at Borsad in Kaira district following clashes between members of two communities on the night of April 11, police had to resort to firing The firing resulted in 5 tragic deaths and 10 persons with injuries were admitted in the hospital There were incidents of violence, looting arson, etc at Anand, district Kaira and the neighbouring town of Vallabh-Vidyanagar on April 8, 9 and 10 Police had to resort to firing to control the situation Two persons died as a result of the Police firing The State Government have reported that the situation is normal and completely under control in all these towns

Government would like to express its deep grief over these incidents in Gaya and other places in Gujarat and extend its full sympathy to the bereaved families of those who lost their lives

I sincerely hope that all sections of the House would join me in my earnest appeal to the students and others in Bihar Gujarat and elsewhere to eschew violence and to co-operate whole heartedly in maintenance of peace and harmony and upholding the basic values of our democratic society.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि मैं कभी झूठ नहीं बोलता हूं। मैं उन की इस बात को चुनौती देता हूं। मैं लगातार दो दिन वहां पर घूमा हूं और वहां से अभी आ रहा हूं। मैं गया क्षेत्र का निवासी हूं। दो सौ राउन्ड गोलियां चली हैं और देखते ही मार दिया जाएगा, यह सूचना प्रसरित को गई है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहा पर अश्रु-गैस के गोले छोड़ गये है और लाठिया बरसाई गई और जिन लोगो ने पानी मांगा, उन्हें नाल से मारा गया। बच्चों और विद्यार्थियों को गलियो में घुस घुस कर मारा गया है। गोलियां के चिन्ह मौजूद हैं, खून के धब्बे मौजूद है। 16 तारीख क खून को लीपा गया है और 13 तारीख की रात्रि में.. (व्यवधान)........

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I have stopped Shri Ishwar Chaudhry in the middle of his submission because I do not think he has raised a point of order. I will tell you why.

I can understand from what he says that he is disputing the facts given by the Home Minister. I am putting the position as I understand it. He is disputing the facts given by the Home Minister.

The other day, in the Business Advisory Committee, we discussed this point. I said that according to the rules there cannot be any question after a statement has been made. We all agreed to that. The Members said that arising from the Minister's statement, if the Members feel that there should be a fullfledged discussion, then let us meet again some time this evening. We have agreed on that. Also I think the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs reported to the House that: if you feel that after the statement there is need for a discussion, then we shall agree to a discussion but after the Business Advisory Committee meets. So, let us put an end to this thing now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The hon. Minister has given one side of the picture. It will be published tomorrow in the press. What about the other side of the picture? Should it wait for the discussion? No. If the facts have been distored, if the facts have been suppresed, if the House has been misled, what is the remedy? Are we to wait for the discussion?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): These allegations are baseless and they should not even be allowed to go on record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We can have a discussion tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever Mr. Vajpayee has said rust now has also gone on record. He has said that the Minister has suppressed facts, he said this and that. I think that also will be reported as such and as a result of that the House will have a discussion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Please see that my observations are also reported by All India Radio.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is on record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let them give the headline 'Important Announcement' also (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Members are not satisfied. Therefore, they will have a discussion on this. That should be enough. What else do hon. Members want?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Dhanbad Harbour): On a point of order. The hon. Minister has again come out with something which is unmixed untruth. I do not want to use the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

word 'lie' because they get offended. I want to give him a chance here and now to correct his statement. I am putting it squarely before him. Is it, or is it not a fact that the district magistrate of Gaya has confirmed to the Press that he did give shoot-at-sight order; and I am cautioning the Minister, he should correct the mistake here and now. If he does not, I shall bring a privilege motion.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Are we entering into a discussion now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No questions now. I rule this out. I said that no questions would be permitted to be asked. The hon. Member has already started asking a question. I would not allow it.

I think we close the matter. We meet this evening at 4.30 p m.....to find out the time for discussion. Now, we close the matter.

Hon. Members will have enough time when the discussion takes place. Since I have given my decision that we shall have a discussion and we shall meet at 4.30 p.m. to find out the time for it, nothing more will go on record about this; about this particular subject nothing more wil go on record.

13.53 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED PERMISSION TO GENERAL MOTORS CO. OF USA TO TAKEOVER ONE-THIRD EQUITY SHARES IN HINDUSTAN MOTORS

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Under rule 377, I want bring to the notice of the House the report that the General Motors Co of United States, which is one of the well known big multi-national giants....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra). The biggest.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They have enormous influence over the US Administration itself and have their nominees inside the United States Government. The General Motors Co is being permitted to take over one-third of the equity shares in Hindustan Motors, of the value of Rs. 6.58 crores.

SHRI PILOO MODY: A good idea.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This will make this company, General Motors, the single largest holder of a block of equities in this company.

SHRI PILOO MODY: At least we will get decent cars.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The reason why I want to bring this particularly to the notice of Government is that this appears to be a clear and radical departure from the accepted guidelines, norms and conventions of industrial policy which have been laid down and which are supposed to be in existence upto now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). Is this the first one?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Shri Mishra should know that according to the Government—he may know better—foreign companies are only allowed to float new ventures in this country in collaboration with Indians; they are not permitted to purchase equities in an existing Indian company, as General Motors is being permitted to do.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Quite right. I agree. But there are other instances also. This also must be condemned as other instances have been condemned earlier.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyway, I am bringing this instance to the notice of the House. Shri Mishra may provide other instances if he can. But I do not think he can. Anyway, I do not know why he is quarrelling with me on this.

I would, therefore, like the Minister to make a statement sometime, now or later on, as to what prompted Government to flout its own existing guidelines. It is in order to encourage through this method more inflow in future of US private capital into Indian companies?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Belated wisdom.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would just mention that Tatas who also manufacture trucks in TELCO were asked by the Government sometime back to terminate their collaboration agreement with Daimler Benz for the manufacture of Mercedes trucks. But here in this particular case, on the plea of getting technical knowhow for the production of trucks by Hindustan Motors, General Motors of USA is being allowed to take over one third of the equity of this Indian company. I would like to know whether it is a fact that a Committee had been set up by the Ministry of Industrial Development which, *inter alia*, said; in its report:

> "Foreign equity particpation is not essential for procurment of technology. Direct foreign equity participation tends to increase the technological dependence and has a possibility of direct or indirect influence in management policy".

I want to know what has happened to that report, that recommendation. Why has it been shelved? Why in this blatant and naked way is Government giving its approval to something which is quite unprecedented and which is quite unnecessary? From the point of view of getting technology, they can have a technological agreement, if they think it necessary, to improve the production of trucks by Birlas in Hindustan Motors. But why are they permiting in the name of technology his foreign multi-national giant to come in and acquire one third of the equity of this company? This will be opening the thin end or the wedge by which in future perhaps such most anti-national type of agreements wil be multiplied.

Therefore, I consider this to be a very serious matter affecting the basic policy of Government and Government should come forward and tell us what is exactly behind this deal.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): I would like to make it clear that Government has not come to any decision on the proposal that is before it that the General Motors..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At what stage is it now?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since when?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would not like at this stage even to be pressurised to say Yes or No. But I would like to place the facts before the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Has the Monopolies Commission recommended it?

SHRI T. A. PAI: All the Acts in force will be observed nothing irregulalar will be done. But even this matter is taken up for consideration and even

[Shri T. A. Pai]

before the Government comes to a decision ,to say that we have come to a decision on this is not correct.

I would like to place before the House the proposal.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They are merely building up a lobby (*Interruptions*).

14 hrs.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The authorised capital of Hindustan Motors is Rs. 20 crores and paid up capital Rs. 13.42 crores, out of which 31 pe rcent is held by the public finacial institutions. The Birla's family directly holds. 1.49 per cent and the Birla group of companies hold 10.95 per cent. I am placing these facts so that you may draw your own inference. Hindustan Motors, as the House knows, has been making the Ambassader car. It did not have collaboration for making the truck. It has a licensed capacity for making 15,000 Bedford trucks. But it has not been able to make more than 2,500 because the trucks are not saleable and their engine performance is not supposed to be good. Now, this is supposed to be the licensed capacity within the country for making trucks, along with Premiers also, who have a licensed capacity for 15,000 trucks but who did not make more than 6,000 because they could not have a suitable engine. So, the country is dependent on Telco and Ashok Leyland for the requirements of commercial vehicles of seven tonnes and above. To meet the requirements of the public transport system. for providing buses all over the nationalised transport system and the trucks also all over the country we are dependent upon Telco and Ashok Leyland. We have permitted Telco to expand their capacity from 24,000 to 36,000 and Ashok Leyland from 5,400 to 10,000. This means an availability after expansion. of 46,000 trucks from these two companies. We have been trying to see why the licensed capacity in the other units could not also be fully utilised rather than fresh investment capital being made.

We have found that Hindustan Motors is not able to get over certain design manufacturing problems. A proposal has come before the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From whom?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Birlas—that, with the General Motors if they are allowed to participate by giving 30 per cent in equity capital—the authorised capital being Rs. 20 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the amount of borrowing from public financial institutions.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Very considerable. I do not have that information. This is not relevant. You are only strengthening my case that Hindustan Motors belongs to the Government more than to Birlas.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Exactly.

SHRI T. A. PAI: How does it weaken my case?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is your case?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Ultimately, the proposal is before the Government that we should permit, on condition. that the components and assemblies worth Rs. 7 crores every year would be exported they are permitted to have an equity participation for 10 years.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How does it help us?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not arguing my case, because a decision has not been made. But I do not want also the criticisms to be irresponsible. The Government would like to take all the facts into consideration, as to how

far this proposal would increase employment in West Bengal; how far it helps the country to have exports worth Rs. 7 crores. If the House says, "We do not want it because it is equity participation,' it is open to it to say so. The proposal before the Government is, the six crores that they are going to bring in the shape of equity upgrade and bring the technical knowhow—no other remittances except the dividend if the company makes a profit—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the real value of the machinery?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: For getting their technology or what?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am only saying the proposal before the Government is that they may be allowed to invest Rs. 6 crores in their equity—if you say that all machinery that may be needed must be purchased in gloval tenders I have no obection—which is requireed to be imported. Even in the case of the expansion of Telco from 24,000, the foreign exchange involved is about Rs. 12 crores.

So ultimately any expansion, also involves foreign exchange. Here also What they say is that Rs. 6 crores will be brought in as foreign exchange.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why cannot you purchase these machines instead of allowing them to come in and acquire equities? You can purchase the machinery worth Rs. 6 crores.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have not made up my mind whether it should be purchased or not. I am only considering whether Rs. 6 crores of foreign exchange should be permitted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How is the foreign exchange being provided in the case of TELCO for expansion?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is given out of the foreign exchange resources (*Interruptions*).

Merely because a proposal is before Government, we cannot be pre-empted from considering it All I am saying is that I am one of those who do not believe that what is good for General Motors is good for India. What we ultimately decide will be on the basis of what is good for India.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is good for Birlas is good for India?

SHRI T. A. PAI: If what is good for Birlas is good for India. I do not think we should object.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not think that what is good for the Soviet Union is good for India.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Therefore, I have placed the facts before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not see the connection anyway.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not expect you to see the connection; I expect the other members to see the connection.

SHRI T. A. PAI: No decision has been taken. The newspaper report that the Government has come to a decision is not correct.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) On a point of submission. We have heard the Minister say that the case is pending with Government. When in the Country, there is emphasis through the successive plans that the shares of foreign held companies should be nationalised foreign participation in any form should be Indianised this decision if at all it will be Yes, will be in the reverse gear. We would like to know whether Government will give us a chance to put our point of view in the House.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

It is not only we but Mr. Schriber in great French writer, who has said that if these multi-national corporations are allowed to operate, as they are operating, in Europe, in another ten years it will be a colony of America. I am not saying this, but French writers people have said it. I hope the Minister has read that book.

If TELCO could be given foreign exchange to purchase the machinery, why should not Hindustan Motors be allowed to do likewise? This is an important policy decision and Government must say that this multinational corporation will not be allowed to put their foot into this country and make it another colony of America. Therefore, we want that our views should be heard before Government takes a decision on this issue.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I think this is a matter for the party caucus, not for Parliament.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: If they can do it in the case of necties and under garments, why not do it in the case of motor cars? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with regulating the proceedings. This is under rule 377 which Shri Indrajit Gupta raised. The Minister is here and he replied.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Was it a stage-managed affair, that the issue was raised and immediately it was replied to?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not now whether you were here to hear the Minister. You just came in, did not know what had happened and started saying something.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: How was the Minister ready with the statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I take decisions about admission of these notices under rule 377, say, 15 minutes or 20 minutes before 11. As far as possible, the moment we take a decision, we inform the Minister try to inform the Minister when the Minister is ready and he volunteers to come forward, the House is benefited because it gets the information. In other cases where the Minister could not be informed or where he says 'I am not ready for this', the member raises it and the matter is passed on to the Minister. This is about all, we had under Rule 377. This subject is a very sensitive subject, it appears, members say provocative, provocate for good or provocative for bad, I do not know. But if I allow this, then it becomes a debate. Then, I g obeyond the limits of Rule 377. Very often, when Members go beyond their limits, I allow them and then pull them back. That is how I run this House. Mr. Azad has made a legitimate demand that it should not end here and Members should be allowed to express themselves on this issue. Some other way should be found. But do not take this opportunity to raise a debate now. Let us end it here.

SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD: An important statement has been made. We only request, Sir, that we may be given a chance to express our views, This is what we are asking for.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, my submission is, after hearing the statement by Mr. Indragit Gupta and the reply given by the Minister, I feel that before taking any final decision....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, kindly understand. Mr. Gupta has said that we should not allow this matter to end here. Why do you want to drag on? Let us stop here and then try to see what else can be done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want an assurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What assurance?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The question is, before taking any final decision either in the Cabinet....

SHRI PILOO MODY: The CPI must be consulted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Piloo Mody may be happy. That is adifferent matter. He can express himself. But my point is, this House must be given an opportunity to discuss this matter before any decision is taken by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a good point made.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want clear and categorical replies from the hon. Minister, Firstly, what is preventing them from releasing the required amount of foreign exchange in favour of Hindustan Motors, as it stands now, so as to enable them to produce the type of engine they require? What is the built in capacity of Telco and Ashok Leyland? How much they are utilising on three shift basis. Are they utilising the built in capacity? If you ask me. I would say 'no' Thirdly, the whole world is agitated and the United Nations has set up a machinery to go into the misconduct of these multi-national corporations who are toppling Governments everywhere.

(*Interruptions*)

What I am saying is, when the United Nations itself has constituted a Commission to go into the affairs of these multi-national corporations and their expansinism, how is it that you have suddenly started moving anti-clock-wise?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have not invited the multi-national corporations to come here. We have not decided that they should not submit any application for our consideration. I can quite understand that these multinational corporations are very powerful and they are in a position to topple Governments. But, we are not likely to allow them to function in our country in such a way that we are so weak....

(*Interruptions*)

Our prejudice against the multinational corporations is one thing. But, I would like to tell the House that it is up to the House to make up its mind as to what we should have in this country Now, we talked about TELCO. TELCO has a collaboration with Mercedez Benz for the last several years

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is being terminated now.

SHRI T. A. PAI: It has been terminated. But, they still hold 14 per cent of the capital. There are many multinational companies which are holding capital in this country. Ashok Leylands has also capital held by Leylands. My point, so far as the influence of capital is concerned, it depends on the amount of capital, whether they are old or new. So far as we are concerned, we only consider how much of our foreign exchange goes out by way of dividends, whether we require this capital and whether we should permit them to come in or not. These are the points to be considered on their own merits. Therefore, if this question has to be decided in consultation with the House, I think entire policy about any capital held by any multinational company has to be decided here. By definition, a company which operates in more than two countries becomes multinational, whether it is France, Great Britain, U.K., the colour of the multinational companies will be the same. The matter will certainly be considered by the Government according to its policy and not because we want to help any one particular individual business house.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): *Prima facie* we are very apprehensive

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

of multinational corporations coming from the United States.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When the Soviet Union has invited so many multinational companies to come into the Soviet Union, why are they depriving our country of this benefit?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It seems the minister's argument is for inviting such corporations. Is that the Minister's interpretation of Government's policy? Since it is not a question of any individual case but of the policy of putting in the reverse gear the whole policy of Indianisation, we demand a discussion on this.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I support the demand.

(ii) ALLEGED RACKET IN TEXTILE EXPORT

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I want to invite the attention of the House to another disturbing news of a flourishing racket in the textbook export that has appeared today:

> "The Government is reported to be losing at least Rs. 50 lakhs annually in foreign exchange in a flourishing book export racket....
>
> Universities, technical institutions and colleges in the country are deprived of important textbooks. This illegal but lucrative export trade reportedly confined to low cost textbooks being imported from the English Language Book Society, London and the Mc-Graw Hill Kongakusha Ltd., Japan.
>
> Two or three publishers in Delhi are reported to have specialised in this illegal trade. According to reports reaching here, one of them sought official permission from the Chief Controller of Imports but the CCI is understood to have replied that the subject does not come under the purview of his department. This was taken as permission.
>
> The exporters often visit foreign countries and are reported to maintain large bank accounts abroad with the funds created by under-invoicing."

Whereas important technical books on science, organic chemistry, biology, etc. are not allowed to be kept in this country and are being exported, these very publishing houses are allowed to import obscene books, blue films etc. Apart from newspapers and magazines, the only Indian books that are exported by them are *Kama Sutra*. I request the Government to take a very serious note of this racket and take some immediate steps to stop this racket flourishing under the very nose of Delhi Will you take the necessary steps and assure this House of the steps that you are going to take? After taking those steps, will you tell the House whether you have succeeded in stopping this racket? Would the Minister tell us something on this now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, 40 Iranian students have gone on strike in front of....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you raised it yesterday or the day before. You have to understand that every morning we receive notices of 30 or 40 subjects which Members think are very important. Out of all this we have to exercise our subjective judgment as to which are more important. In all fairness I decided that these two are more important for the country. We cannot go on taking them one after the other.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Government give some assurance. It is alleged that somebody high up in the External Affairs Ministry has been bribed by some Embassy and that is why these boys are treated like this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, you must have read in this morning's paper that the same glucose was found in some hospitals in Delhi also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Government have issued some order that this should not be used. The Minister made a statement yesterday.

14.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,—1974-75

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant No. 70 relating to the Petroleum and Chemicals, for which six hours have been allotted.

Sarvashri Shibban Lal Saksena, S. N. Singh, Laxminarayan Pandeya and R. V. Bade have tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants. I would like to know if they are present in the House and desire to move their cut motions.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : मैं अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करूंगा ।

14.23 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair*]

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,58,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 200,47,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.'"

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in increasing the capacity of oil refineries. (9)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in setting up new oil refineries. (10)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase production of fertilisers in accordance with the increasing requirement thereof in the country. (11)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in increasing production of soda ash in accordance with its requirement (12)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in improving the working of Hindustan Antibiotics. (13)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up new power alcohol plants in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh despite possibilities thereof (14)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make kerosene easily available in rural areas. (15)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya]

[Failure to make available diesel to farmers. (16)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in increasing the capacity of existing fertiliser plants. (17)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in setting up new fertiliser plants. (18)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards exploration of oil in the Himalayan region and the Ganga catchment area (19)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs 100."

[Indifference towards the setting up of another fertiliser plant in Madhya Pradesh despite availability of raw materials there. (20)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check rising prices of petrol and kerosene. (21)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

*SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. At the very outset I would like to say, Sir, that during all these years imperialist powers had evolved an oil policy which was beneficial to them and naturally it was against the interests of the country where oil was being produced. However, there is a positive change in this state of affairs and with the national awakening the Arab countries have risen to challenge this domination of the imperialist powers in the sphere of oil and this stand of the Arab countries in the sphere of oil has created a world crisis During the last 20 years the Government of India had not adopted any independent policy in regard to oil and in fact they were closely linked with the policies pursued by the imperialist powers. We were mostly dependent on the foreign oil company for developing our oil resources and for the supply of oil products in our country The baneful effect of this near dependence on foreign countries has been that while the big imperialist powers have been able to resist the crisis that has been created in the oil world today the position of our country has become very precarious. However, I would like to stress upon the hon. Minister and say that there is no dearth of oil resources in our country and if properly exploited we will be able to face the situation rightly and squarely. Availability of oil resources has been confirmed by research documents published by Government The ONGC Review Committee for the year 1971-72 have confirmed this fact also In order to explore these resources both on shore and in inland areas, steps have been taken for exploration of these resources by the ONGC However, these explorations are facing some difficulties which are mainly bureaucratic The oil experts of the Government of India hold the view that enough oil resources are available in Bodra area in West Bengal, in Assam and in Tripura but unfortunately this view of the experts is not being shared and is being ignored by the Project Managers who have been posted in these areas and who boss over the technical experts. Drilling work has been abandoned without much justification at many places not because oil is not available in those areas but because adequate interest is

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

not being taken the Project Managers to pursue the matter in right earnest. Sir, the drilling work is now going on in Tripura but I am afraid that the present effort may not end in futility as in Bodra in West Bengal merely because the Project Manager here is not willing to accept advice of the technical expert nor is he interested in pursuing the venture in the right earnest. He is issuing orders in such a manner that a near crisis situation prevails between the workers and Project Manager. I have already written to the hon. Minister about the Project Manager and his doings. As a result a Vigilance Committee had been sent to inquire into the matter and even though inquiry has been completed the report is yet to be made available. I hope the hon. Minister will take personal interest to see that the conflict between the Project Manager and the oil experts do not harm the cause of oil prospecting in Tripura. Sir, it is not only in Tripura but it has been conceded by many high powered committee that due to lack of persuasive efforts much of the oil resources have remained untapped and untraced by the ONGC. The Malaviya Committee has held this view and I quote, "in the opinion of the Malaviya Committee, ONGC's operation left enough scope of doubt that oil might have been missed in spite of its presence in certain formations." It is our firm belief Sir, that the areas of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura are rich in oil resources and this has been confirmed by the Ministry's last report. But merely saying so is not enough. What is really needed is that sincere efforts must be made to locate resources and also follow up actions taken for their proper exploitation. There is another ominous aspect of this matter. Sir, and I would like to stress upon it here and now. I understand Sir that many foreign oil companies have given their offers to the Government of India to re-explore the regions which have been abandoned by ONGC after some exploration work on the ground that oil is not available there. These foreign companies have also agreed to bear the entire costs of the exploration work and in lieu thereof they have demanded that a share of oil be given to them when found in these areas. What does this mean? Does it not mean clearly that these areas are really oil rich as otherwise why should the foreign companies be interested in them and it it is so does it also not mean that these areas have been abandoned by the ONGC without much honest efforts. In these circumstances it is absolutely essential that we should repose complete faith and confidence in our own oil experts and allow them to function unhindered by bureaucratic pressures. What an amazing thing has been achieved beyond the Himalayas? Having started much later than us China today is producing oil in such quantity which is a matter of envy even for the imperialists countries of the world. How have then done it? They have depended not on the capitalists world, not on the self seeking bureaucratic or profiteers but on their own oil experts and surely this confidence has paid them rich dividends. In our own national interests it is imperative that we should give same importance to our own oil experts rather than depending on foreign experts or foreign collaboration projects. Unles a drastic change is introduced in our personnel policies I am afraid Sir, the country is in for greater difficulties—much greater than those enumerated in the annual report. The report itself says that for the import of fine and crude oil the country had to spend sum of Rs. 300 crores during 1973-74 and the estimate for the 1974-75 is for Rs. 1300/- crores. We also learn from the report Sir, that the country produced only 1|3 of its requirements and the rest 2|3 has to be imported. This obviously means that the country's drain on foreign exchange would not only be colossal and continuous but this huge expenditure will also adversely effect other economic activities which will be handicapped by the shortages of

[Shri Biren Dutta]

funds. To obviate these difficulties it is but imperative that all our efforts for oil exploration have to be galvanised to a higher pitch and we have to find out our own oil resources to meet our demands. The report also says that the Government is contemplating to enter into collaboration with foreign oil companies for the exploration of oil resources in the off shore areas and this is expected to speed up our efforts to discover oil resources. I do not know the names of the foreign companies who have offered to collaborate with us. Sir, only a little while ago the House had discussed the role played by the Multi-National Corporations all over the world. It has also been established that these Multi-National Corporations extend their economic strangle hold on the coumtries where they operate and convert them in to virtual slaves. If these foreign companies who have offered to explore our off shore areas belong to any of the Multi-National Corporations, we have to be extra cautious and we should not under any circumstances permit them to spread their area of influence to our shores also. I would now take up the question of Lube Oil policy being pursued by the Government. The Government have stated in the report that as a result of the fiscal measures taken by them, consumption will go down heavily. But the hon. Minister is well aware of the fact that the policy has not yielded that result nor there is any hopeful indication in that regard. Black marketting is rampant every where, oil is not being conserved scientifically and as a result of all these very objectives of the fiscal policy has been defeated completely. The situation with regard to furnace oil is just identical and equally deplorable. The Government have issued an oil price control Order. The Order itself says that there were mal administration in regard to the distribution of oil and in order to curb this mal practice the order was issued. Therefore this is patent that the Government had allowed malpractices to continue before the order was issued and even today when the order is in force the malpractices have in no way been lessened. There is an acute demand for furnace oil for the industry and in fact for all developmental work. Unfortunately the hon. Minister's office does not appear to be least affected by all such distress calls for they have not yet taken any positive measure to make adequate supplies available to the industry and other ventures leading to developmental work.

Sir, now I would like to say a few words about the acute scarcity of kerosene. Crores of people in our country today are being forced to live in darkness for kerosene is not available to them. When this is the situation we find that Government suddenly reduced the production of kerosene. We do not know exactly how much is being reduced—whether it is 25 per cent or more. We also do not know how, as a result of this reduction in porduction the States are going to be affected. What would be their reduced share and how much would be retained by the Central Government. Indeed a very dreadful situation has arisen not only in villages and but even in towns it is all dark after the dusk. The cultivators are affected, the middle class is worst-hit, the students cannot pursue their studies and even the house wives find it difficult to do cooking. In short, a very very explosive situation is developing fast in our country and I must sound a word of caution that unless immediate steps are taken to meet this shortage anything can happen any day and surely the Government alone will be held responsible for that.

The Ministry's activities spread over many fields. The time at my disposal is very limited. The bell has been rung and as such I have to limit my observations to a few items only. The report says that production in the

anti-Biotic plant at Rishikesh was suspended for quite some time. It is necessary Sir, to institute a thorough inquiry to find out whether any sub-standard medicines were produced at this plant and the reasons which had led to the suspension of work at this plant. There is another aspect of the matter which needs careful investigation. The anti-biotic plant is supplying medicines in bottles in private sector drugs companies at cheaper rates. These companies then put the same medicine in ampoules of their own and sell them in the market at a premium. Thus we find that private companies are fleecing the ailing and the poor and making huge profits out of the material which they are getting very cheap from the Government. I would therefore suggest that instead of allowing the private companies to reap such huge profits at the cost of the poor persons of our country it would be far more better if these medicines are bottled in ampoules at Rishikesh plant and then sold directliy to the people. If necessary the price may be raised marginally by 5 to 10 paise but in that case also the ultimate cost would be much cheaper than what is being charged by the private companies.

Sir, "Sorbitrate" is a very essential medicine for the heart patient. Hitherto the patients could buy a packet containing hundred tablets but the company has suspended issuing this packet of hundered and instead they have flooded the market with packets containing 500 tablets and prices have also been increased. Thus Sir, the poor man is being forced to buy a packet of 500 for which he may not have the ready money. I would therefore urge upon the hon. Minister that he may kindly look into this matter and see that the difficulties of the poor patients are removed immediately.

The report has made it very clear that production of fertilizer in all the plants in our country is much less as compared to the earlier years. It is indeed surprising that the Nangal Fertilizer Project is not able to produce fertilizer to its capacity because of the shortage of power. It sounds paradoxical that this factory should also suffer being so near to the hydro-power producing plant. As a result of the huge shortfall in production of fertilizer agriculture is faced wiih a crisis situation. It is but natural that when the production is low and the demand is high the produce tends to find its way into the blackmarket and it is a common knowledge that today the agriculturists are not getting their share of fertilizer at controlled price. At this rate it is impossible for the poor cultivators to purchase the fertilizer at the black market price and if the situation continues surely the cultivators will have to abandon cultivation. I would therefore urge that the hon. Minister must prevail upon the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and ensure that the major fertilizer factories of our country like those at Trombay, Gorakhpur, Namrup and Nangal should be supplied with adequate power so that production of fertilizer is not hampered and it does not bring in its trial a catastrophy in the agricultural field. I would request the hon. Minister to realise that by providing adequate supply of fertilizers to the agriculturists, he will not be saving the country from starvation but a good agriculture would also mean a good aid to industry and commerce. Viewed from this angle the hon. Minister's role is indeed very significant and I hope he will realise it try to fulfil it to the satisfaction of the agriculturists, the industry and the commerce wih these words Sir, I conclude.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay North-East): Oil by nature is an explosive commodity right from its inception but prices of oil were not treated as explosive because they were quite smooth and going on nicely for a number of decades. It is only since 1973 that prices of oil product have become very explosive.

For any country, the question is not limited only to secure a particular quantity of crude oil at reasonable

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

prices. The question is wider and goes beyond the limits of the development of oil industry itself. During 1973, the behaviour of oil prices highlighted the integrated character—both regional integration as well as the functional integration—at the global level. That is why, I say that the comprehensive nature of different types of energy resources; and their corelationship has come to the surface. The whole economy is disturbed. We have the Petroleum Ministry which function as a separate and independent Ministry since 1973. Can we meet this challenge of the oil situation both inside our own country as well at the global level.

We need certain efforts at the international level to meet this challenge. We have to develop oil diplomacy at the global level. I do not know what efforts our Ministry has made in this regard. But, the special session of the U.N. General Assembly is meeting in New York at present to discuss this very problem. It will continue to meet for some days more also. It had been convened because it was thought at the international level for the first time to protect the world from the adverse effects of the economic warfare of the oil producing countries in the Middle-East from the time when national war began in October last between Israel and the Middle-east countries. Oil being used as the weapon of economic warfare. the meeting is going on in the U.N. to decide about oil prices, energy crisis and distribution of scarce raw materials. All the energy resources of the world can also be used as weapons for the economic peace if they could be used as weapons of economic warfare. It is gratifying to note that the developing countries which are attending this special session of the General Assembly of the U.N. are working out some kind of a formula to protect their interests.

We would like to know whether our Ministry have evolved its international diplomacy in order to protect our interests. How long are we going to rely on the goodwill of the Arab countries which are the oil producing countries? During last year we relied on their goodwill because we supported their cause politically. Temporarily we were able to solve the problem of the availability of crude to some extent by entering into an agreements with Iraq, Iran and Saudi-Arabia, Kuwait and other countries. Are we going to rely on goodwill for a permanent basis? Is our oil diplomacy at the global level going to depend indefinitely on the goodwill of the oil producing countries or are we going to create collective sanctions on the basis of independence and mutual benefit in addition to our efforts in developing our own indigenous resouce of crude production. At the global level are we known as the oil consuming country and we will remain so far a number of years during which we will be importing crude. Therefore, I say that we should evolve certain methods by which the interests of the consuming countries are protected at the international level. In the absence of collective sanctions the only other alternative left to us is to wait for some split in the oil producing countries which might take place during the course of the next year or so. On the question of prices and investment the oil producing countries may face their own internal problems. Are we going to wait for some kind of a split that is coming up in the O.P.E.C. countries and making this, as the basis of our oil strategy?

In order to protect our own strategy for oil in this country, we must have a suitable international oil diplomacy and the time has now come for the same. We would, therefore, like the Petroleum Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us whether that diplomacy exist. and if so, what the efforts are, and what new strategy the Ministry and the Government have adopted to meet the challenge of oil since last year.

There is no doubt that efforts have been made but again they are all only piece-meal efforts. Efforts have been made to reduce the consumption of kerosene by reducing its production at the refinery level. Efforts have been made to cut down the production of furnace oil also. The cut which was 10 per cent before has now been increased to 15 per cent. But my point is that our strategy for oil which is still only a piece-meal effort needs to be replaced by a more comprehensive and cohesive strategy. We must know to what extent the consumption or the use of oil, whether by the citizens or by the industries, is to be cut. We must also know the extent to which the use of oil in the national economy has to be cut.

It has been estimated by the Ministry that the cost of crude oil imports during 1974-75 would be about Rs. 1300 crores. From where is this money going to be provided for? If it is to be at the cost of some other imports, and if 80 to 90 per cent of our export earnings are going to be taken away by the oil imports, then I would suggest that our strategy must be based on a solid foundation and on close co-operation, not only in relation to our export-orinted industries but in relation to the whole production structure. If the country has to meet the challenge of the oil crisis then these are the criteria which have to be adopted for having a cohesive and solid new strategy for oil.

We have been told about the appointment of a Fuel Policy Committee. But although nearly ten months have elapsed, the report of that committee has not yet come out. Therefore, we do not know to what extent oil is going to be cut down without affecting the production of commodities; to what extent coal is to be used in place of oil, and what the technology of this change-over would be and in what industries and during what period. We do not have a comprehensive Plan ready for change-over from oil technology to coal-based technology. If we want to curtail the production of kerosene for coking purposes in towns, we must provide some alternative sources for cooking, whethre it be by gassification of coal or from other alternative sources. Otherwise the situation would be explosive again. Consumption of furnance oil is to be cut down, we must find out alternative based on coal tecnology. 40 to 60 per cent of our petroleum products, naphta, is consumed for fertiliser. What is the other technology that we should use successfully. Dieselisation programme of Railways & road transport is to be cut down, will it not adversely affect industrial production?

These are problem of strategy which have to be solved. It is no use handling them in a piecemeal way. There should be co-ordination with the Industrial Development Ministry, the Railway Ministry, the Steel Ministry and also the Ministry of Planning. There has to be a co-ordinated plan for a change over from oil technology to coal based energy and other methods of conversion. A cohesive plan is lacking.

We were told that there was to be an energy board. There was an announcement in the Press and we have not heard anything more about it, about its functions or composition. We want a comprehensive policy on energy resources to be formulated as soon as possible.

Now I want to go to the other problem. Our planning to raise indigenous crude and to expand refining capacity. This also raise the issue whether the instruments we have created are equipped for the purpose. We had a joint survey made by Indian and Russian experts and the recommendations of this joint techno-economic survey, had been put into the Fifth Plan of this Ministry. To what extent are we likely to achieve the targets during the next five years?

Our indigenous crude production capacity is expected to go up from

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

7.20 million tonnes per year to 11.40 million tonnes per year. Our reserves were estimated to be 175 million tonnes out of which the quantity already recovered runs to about 60 million tonnes; the balance of 115 million tonnes remains. Another 70 million tonnes of reserves might be located during the next five years.

This leads us to the conclusion that even if we reach the target of 11-12 million tonnes a year during the next four or five years, our country will have to import crude inspite of the new strategy of conversion, from oil technology to coal technology. We are doing offshore drilling. We have taken oil fields in Iraq. We have entered into long term agreement for supply of crude to Mathura refinery. There have been two agreements with Iraq. The first agreement, last year, was for the supply of crude to Mathura refinery, to the extent of 112 million tonnes over a period of ten years, from the date of commissioning of the Mathura refinery. A fortnight ago we entered into a new agreement by which we will be importing from Iraq about 2.8 million tonnes during the current year. The agreement appears to be good, but sometimes, from our experience in the past, we know that always some kind of misunderstanding or misaprehension starts. Now, under the agreement with Iraq, for the supply of crude, part of the price has to be paid in cash and for the other part, we have a loan of 110 million dollars to be repaid within five years. There is a grace period of five years and there is an interest of 2.5 per cent. All these things are there.

But many times what has happened in the past with regard to our agreements with foreign companies is that the agreements with outside agencies have ultimately proved to be against our interests at a later stage. It happened in the case of Oil India agreement of Assam crude prices. This agreement which was thought to be good in the beginning proved to be bad and against the interests of the nation at a later stage. The same experience was repeated in the case of the Madras refinery agreement; the same experience was found in the case of the Cochin refinery also. Now, we do not wish that the same experience is repeated for the supply of crude to the Mathura refinery or for the expansion of the Gujarat refinery for the supply of crude. We wish that this agreement proves to be in the interests of the country, not only from the monetary point of view but from all other points of view.

If the crude availability is there, then alone we will reach the targets for our refineries. We are creating a refinery capacity to the level of more than 36 million tonnes. We do not want a problem of underutilised capacity to arise in future. I wish that problem does not come up with the proper organisations that exist.

ONGC and Oil India have poor performance to their credit. We have two reports. The Ministry is silent throughout the year. What has happened to the recommendations of the Malaviya Committee in its report on the ONGC.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Shri Malaviya has become Minister!

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: True; but he is in charge of steel and mines. But the committee's report remains unimplemented. I am concerned with the recommendations made therein. We would like to know what has happened to the status of the ONGC; whether it is one ONGC or two ONGCs or nothing at all. We do not know. Let the Minister take us into confidence.

There was also a report of the Public Undertakings Committee. We do not know what has happened to that report. We are demanding a probe into the working of Oil India. The 1971 accounts of Oil India which is in charge of exploration and drilling work in the Assam area, are still not closed. The Law Ministry has not allowed this company to keep those old accounts open and yet they are still open and they are not closed, and they have not come to this House. This is because there is a dispute over the pricing and implementation of the agreement between the Government and the company. Let the Government take us into confidence about Oil India. We demand a probe into the working of Oil India. This is necessary for increasing indigenous crude production.

We have the Indian Oil Corporation. There are other aspects; I do not go into the working of the Indian Oil Corporation and the Fertiliser Corporation They are known for bad, inefficient and corrupt administration.

I shall take only two or three minutes more on two issues. I am not talking about Indian Oil. I am talking about the Ministry's oil policy. There are two examples relating to the decisions in 1973. We find that while the measures were good and the proposals were good, the handling of these issues and measures was so bad that the original good intentions were all vitiated.

One was the Esso-take over. It was a very good measure but the way in which it was handled, created confusion. The whole agreement has not been revealed. So people feel that we have given more compensation to the international oil company. The good initiative taken by the Petroleum Minister ultimately proved to be something which was not to anybody's liking. He does not call it nationalisation. We feel that it is phased out nationalisation. There is confusion about the character of the action taken

15 hrs.

The second example is about the price of naphtha. The naphtha price was increased twice in 1973. It is all right because the price of all petroleum products had increased. One increase was in June and another in August. But on 2nd March this year all of a sudden the price was increased from Rs. 445 to Rs. 2500. It was a fantastic increase and we do not know on what was the basis? Why such imaginery rate of increase was recommended by the Petroleum Ministry? They never visualised what would be the impact on employment or production or how it would affect the other petro chemical units or chemical procesing units. They realised very late and corrected that. One could compliment them that they were responsive. When its impact on employment was brought to their notice, they climbed down and the mistake was corrected. But such mistakes undermine the confidence in the decisions and actions taken by the Ministry Every action which amounts to increasing the price of any product must be a considered action and a justified action. People must feel convinced about it.

I now come to the petro-chemicals wherein there is a completed mess in distribution, prices and even in production. Heavy reliance on IPCL has cost the country very much.

Due to the delay in the commissioning of IPCL, the cost to the nation is more than Rs. 85 crores. It is a 14 project complex but is not coming up according to schedule. Its two compressors are reported to be not working and all the other industries which depend upon it are not getting the material. The country has to pay heavily for importing industrial raw material.

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

Then there is the question of the drug prices. The question of the revision of prices of bulk drugs, about 23 or 25 of them produced in the country was taken up in 1970 and the whole matter was referred to the Bureau of Industrial Cost and prices which submitted its report recommending certain prics incrases. Government did not take any action for 18 months. Then they thought that the prices had gone up and therefore, in December last, the Ministry again referred it back to this body for the extent of escalation of prices.

In the meanwhile, industries are suffering. People are suffering and malpractices are going on. Are we to come to the conclusion that Government has bungled on the question of prices of bulk drugs as well as on the formulations? We would also like to know, what has happened to the report of that Committee which was appointed to assess the profitability of the drug units, as a result of the price control order. Subject to these remarks, I support the demands. I hope that the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry will take us into confidence in regard to the points that have been raised.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while rising to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, I congratulate the Minister for concluding a number of agreements with oil producing countries, for the benefit of our country. It is also gratifying to note that after *ad-hoc* arrangements, for many years, the Ministry has come under an able hand. We hope that this Ministry will be able to meet the present situation in the country, so far as oil is concerned.

It is commonly known that from drugs to nylon, from aviation spirit to diesel and from wax to cosmetics, everything relates to this Ministry. This Ministry also keeps the wheel moving, and as the wheel moves, the wheels of progress of the country also move. Therefore, the progress of the country in a sense, depends solely on the soldiers of this Ministry.

Sir, there is the energy crisis; there is the fuel crisis in our country, so to say, all over the world. This is not an isolated problem, in India alone. This is a world problem. Therefore, there should be a national policy in this regard. I would say, there should be a policy, strategy and a tactics. So far as policy is concerned, your national policy should fit in in the context of the international situation. Strategy and tactics, I would compare them with the front wheel and the rear wheel of a vehicle. The front wheel gives the direction and the rear wheel pushes the vehicle in the given direction. Similarly, our strategy should be such that it pushes the country in a particular direction so that we may face the problems with determination in regard to oil, in regard to fertiliser, in regard to industrial development and in regard to agricultural growth and we need not have to import things, mainly fertilizers, from foreign countries.

Sir, ONGC and Oil India are the two major organisations which are entrusted with the task of drilling and exploration of oil. In spite of the efforts made during the last several years, the percentage of increase in production of crude in 1972 was 2.6 an din 1973, it was—2.4. This is a dismal picture. This does not lead us anywhere. On the other hand, the quantity of crude imported is increasing year after year and this is bound to increase. We now produce in India a little more than 7 million tonnes of crude whereas our total requirement is about 21 million tonnes, that is roughly one-third and two-thirds are imported.

It is in the report of the Ministry that during the fifth plan period our total requirements of oil would be 40 to 42 million tonnes while our production, in spite of all efforts, will not be more than 11 million tonnes. So, while the demand will go on increasing year after year, production will not be commensurate with the increase in consumption. Therefore, there should be a vigorous effort for finding more oil reserves in all parts of the country. Then only we shall be able to have more crude to meet our commitments.

Oil India Ltd. where Government of India has 50 per cent shares is producing constantly 3 million tonnes or a bit more of crude annually. But ONGC, which has the entire India except the 2000 sq. km. in Upper Assam, allotted to Oil India, which employs 20,000 people and has vast resources and equipments, has not been able to do justice to its existence. They have not been able to do remarkable job during the last two or three years. We hope they will be able to prove their mettle. Oil India has done a good job in exploring and drilling in Arunachal area. Recently we read in newspapers that there are vast oil resources in Arunachal area. The other day I asked a question about the geological survey in Arunachal area. Since oil is not a mineral, it was stated that other minerals are there. After geological survey, geophysical and geochemical surveys should be made. There will be, as we expect, a number of reserves which can be utilised by Oil India. In Arunachal, one well was already dug and it is producing oil in Kharsang area. I hope in the recent future there will be more wells in that region and we shall have more crude.

Natural gas is burnt out day and night all over Assam. It is neither utilised nor has been converted to other energies. According to the ministry's report, "a portion of the marketable natural gas produced along with crude oil is being sold for the manufacture of fertilisers, power generation and other uses." Only a limited portion is given to Namrup fertiliser factory for production of fertiliser and some percentage was given to Namrup thermal project for producing power for the Assam State Electricity Board. The other portions have not yet been utilised. Whenever there is an approach for having this natural gas by tea gardens or other industries, the answer is, it is committed to Namrup fertiliser plant.

Sir, I would like to compare this position with that of a Devdasi. who is betrothed to God. But God never marries. Yet, she cannot marry anybody also. In the same way, the natural gas is committed to Namrup fertilizers. But since that fertilizer has not yet been expanded, that gas has not been utilized there, nor is it supplied to anybody else. It is simply burnt out. According to the information given to me in reply to a question two or three years back the national wastage by burning gas is to the tune of Rs. 60,000 per day. I do not know whether that figure has now increased or decreased.

I am told by some experts that in the utilisation of gas for manufacturing fertilizers certain ingredients are not required and so, even after utilisation of gas for manufacture of fertilizers, by chemical analysis these ingredients can be utilized for other purposes. Being a lay man I have no knowledge of it. I hope the Ministry will examine this probability.

The price of the gas supplied to the Namrup thermal project has been increased along with the increase in the prices of other petroleum products. I have no grudge against that increase. Applying the same analogy, I would suggest that the royalty on crude should also be increased. At present the royalty is Rs. 15 per ton. Since the prices of other petroleum products have increased, the price of

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

crude also should be doubled to Rs. 30 per ton.

Coming to exploration and drilling, while participating in the debate on this Ministry few years ago, I emphasized that for India in the field of oil the future lies in off-shore and high sea drilling. That has come true and we have succeeded in off-shore drilling Recently in Bombay high one well was dug, there were preliminary difficulties and one well was abandoned Now the reports are encouraging

An apprehension was expressed that some foreign companies of foreign countries may try to explore or drill for oil outside our territorial waters That is a matter which has to be considered. I am glad to quote the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals He said the other day, "We have great objection to that and we have to oppose tooth and nail the attempt by any foreign country to drill in this area" Here I would like to refer to the rules of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which says that "the sea bed and sub-soil and submarine area adjacent to the coast of India, including its island but outside of the area of its territorial waters to a depth of 200 metres or beyond that limit, where the depth of the water admits exploitation of natural resources of the sea belongs to India." I hope the Ministry will stick to this and try to have more and more drilling in the high sea Not only in Bombay High but in the coastal area from Visakhapatnam to Calcutta there should be a vigorous search for all.

One word about kerosene, which is a commodity used by the common people. The Gauhati refinery situated in Assam refines kerosene. It is an old plant. It is rather intriguing that whenever there is flood or natural calamity in that part simultaneously the plant also goes out of order. The unscrupulous traders make a profit out of it. Apart from price, kerosene has become a scarce commodity, and there is a great resentment among the people. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that kerosene is made available to the common people, particularly in Assam, where the communication system is not satisfactory and the unscrupulous traders do not exploit the position of flood and other natural calamities.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): While supporting the Demands for Grants, I would like to make a few suggestions for the hon. Minister's consideration.

The important problem before the country is foreign exchange deficiency to pay for oil. Oil production has remained more or less stagnant over a fairly long period. The ONGC has taken under its control vast areas and is expanding the areas within the country, country's territorial waters and also beyond. The Minister may pursue and see that not only are explorations expedited but production is also equally expedited. We have recently got the good news that the Bombay High has possibilities which would bring us to a certain amount of self-sufficiency. But this is not enough. We will require many wells before we can commence production and lay pipelines and so on. The thing has to be looked in a proper perspective. The stagnancy for nearly a decade in the petroleum Ministry was quite obvious. It has affected not only the refining capacity because they are importing finished oil products, they are importing fertilisers, they are importing certain chemicals, drugs and so on. All these things are affecting our foreign exchange position, besides creating shortages and certain difficulties to the people. This brings discredit to the country and to the party, and I would request the hon. Minister that he should, somehow or other, make up for the loss in the last decade by immediate action on several fronts. One of the fronts

is, of course, oil production and refining capacity The Keyali Refinery expansion has been talked of, the Mathura refinery has been talked of, the Bungaigaon refinery has been talked of Laying of 1200 km. pipeline from Salaya to Mathura has also been talked of. All these things known. But actions on these are most essential. Then there is the question of utilising others. We have found that product pattern has all the time to meet the critical requirements. We are presently importing half a million tonnes of finished oil products besides lubricants. There is no need to do all those things because our technology including process know-how is well developed; indigenous equipments can be fabricated. Hardly 25 per cent of the equipment can be fabricated. Hardly 25 per cent of the equipment has to be imported; that also only for every specialised plants like fertiliser plants. Otherwise, for refinery and other things, you do not have to depend on the overseas agencies or their technical backing. The real deficiency is our own will to attack on the fronts where shortages have developed and our growth is affected. The question also centres round petro-chemicals. On petrochemicals we have seen that there has been great delay; and the delay has resulted in cost build-up because it is not bringing us new technology for producing; if we had that possibility, then we would have said that it was a blessing in disguise But *de facto* this has only boosted the plant cost and ultimately the product cost. Now, this is something which we have to guard ourselves against and everyone knows that with the passing of each day the price is rising and, therefore, any saving or any intention of saving by holding back is not likely to bring in any dividend to us. It would be only at our cost that such a thing is done. I do realise that the new Minister is quite capab'e to undertake these functions but he will require a lot of practical actions which would...

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Experience.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I do hope that he would undertake these things because in the past it was not only at the bureaucracy level but also at the ministerial level that we had seen stagnation and indifference was quite noticeable This one fact alone has cost us on the fertiliser front a heavy loss of production and created the necessity of heavy imports. If today we import one million tonnes of fertilisers, we could easily utilise that fertiliser with an excellent ratio of 1 kg of fertiliser for 10 kg of foodgrains out put. This would also have obviated these heavy imports of foodgrains which are very scarce. As Dr. Borlaug and also Sir James Crawford had recently mentioned, fertiliser is one of the things which have become scarce internationally and that the increased production could be attempted only by the technological use of inputs and particularly the fertilisers and irrigation. Here irrigation we are not touching. With regard to fertiliser, we would naturally like the Minister to do it because the population in spite of the best efforts of the Government, is increasing at a rate which is alarming and sometimes is worrying us and we are scared with this rise as to where will we end up. I think our country behaving in a particular manner, our necessity for goods will not only be high, but imports of fertilisers will be high, imports of foodgrains will also be high and in all the related areas we would be affected.

Since I come from Gujarat, I would naturally like to make one clear statement, that the Ministry and its bodies should not alienate itself from the people of Gujarat. The ONGS so far had been more or less acting as an outside organization. It has never integrated with the people of Gujarat so much that people have developed a certain amount of indifference or resentment. Now, this does not help the operations of ONGC or the Government of India or the

country. We feel it is physically impossible to imagine that the Minister himself thinks that in Gujarat we do not have the competent people. It is fairly well-known that our people have intelligence, they have the technical education, they have the entrepreneurship; they have financial and management competency and they have been known to have good business acumen not in this country alone but outside also and are known to be doing fairly well and in difficult circumstances. To see that the ONGC is on the verge of collapse or nearabout stagnancy, hurts us most. You put your operations under the charge of Gujarat entrepreneurs and we will find that the things are pulled out. It is not a question of employment, it is so much a question of making a good use of our resources. The Minister himself has seen that we have some units in Gujarat in the State sectors, as also in the joint and private sectors where the profitability is much higher than in any unit anywhere in India. Then why should not the State be taken as process growth area wherein the basic raw material, *viz.*, the people could not be made use of? It is obvious that the Government is obsessed with the idea that if they integrate the people, they will come to know so much of the internal working of the Ministry and the operations of its units. Here and now, I must voice the suspicion of the people before the Minister. The suspicion of the people there is also that the people are not taken into confidence because the operations are against their interests and must be kept secret. If they are above the board, what is there to be so secretive about it? Then, Sir, there is one other thing which I am very keen on mentioning and it is this. The ecological problems will have to be properly taken care of. Our country has some of the best fishing areas near about the areas where oil is found, with best kind of fishes like pomphret, Bombay duck and so on and people take them as food, not so much the Gujarati people, they don't eat much of them. But quite a lot of these things are being taken to the South and North, to Delhi for instance. I understand that refrigerated boats, vans and trucks loads are coming to South and North India. We export these things and earn foreign exchange, that is a good thing. What I would suggest is that we should take full advantage of the situation and we should protect ourselves in this regard. I am sure the Minister will take care of this problem.

Then, coming back to the question of fertilisers, I am feeling that the Minister must take some immediate measures to increase fertiliser production. We do not talk about Mithapur alone. There is the Gujarat State Fertiliser unit. The farmers are crying out for fertilisers; they stand in big queus for long time and if they do not get fertilisers they resort to riots and such a riot has taken place in my own constituency when fertilisers were not available. That sort of thing should not happen. These things cause us embarrassment and also pain. Why should the country which can instal its own plant, operate its own plant and also possesses know-how suffer from such shortages? The Minister knows that the Joint Sector Gujarat State Fertiliser unit's share went upto Rs. 700 from its face value of Rs. 100. That means that if you have some failure in public sector here and there, it does not mean that the business itself is bad. Given the good boards and efficient management and the proper technological back up, things can improve.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We have given expansion to Gujarat Fertilisers.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: We still want additional production. Anyway, Sir, you are fairly well aware of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can end on that note..

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I have many more to say but due to lack of time I will jump now subjects.

Regarding drugs we still continue to make obsolete drugs; the money spent on them are wasted and they may be costing us foreign exchange also. The Government should look into the effectiveness of drugs which are manufactured. On no account should spurious and take drugs be allowed to be manufactured. The hon. Minister should have a selective approach. Some people do not even know that there are possibilities of using certain new drugs as remedies for certain cases. It is the Government's responibility to promote production of these healing drugs.

We have got two public sector undertakings in the field of drugs; one is Hindustan Antibiotics and the other is IDPL. One of them is not doing well. The HAL is doing fairly well In I.D.P.L: the position is not that good. Drug is such an industry where we are always claiming that foreigners are making a huge profits. If that is so, then why should we not earn by rectifying the mistake? The earlier we do that the better it is for us. By putting in generated financial resources in the drug industry, we may also meet our own expansion requirements.

Further, take for instance insecticide. Here again we find that the shortage is real and acute. The pressure here is to produce better and more of insecticides. This is an excellent field where we can make money. It is not such a thing which requires a lot of equipment; nor does it require such a huge investment. We expect that the Ministry would provide facilities for development of adequate insecticides in the country.

Now I come to heavy chemicals. A lot of thing requires to be done in heavy chemicals such as caustic soda. soda ash, sulphur-based chemicals and so on which goes into the manufacture of products of which as there is deficiency in output. In fact, there is also deficiency in production of several chemicals in the petro-chemical industries. Number of licences were given to private parties. Ultimately their licences were either cancelled or were extinguished and then projects were ransferred to the Public Sector. There is no harm in his, so long as Government does it and we are satisfied that something is really being done. But, I find that even in the matter of naptha cracker, we understood about two years ago, that the production was to commence this year. Now I understand that the production will commence only in 1976. I would be happy if this scheme with down stream units is synchronised so that the gaseous raw materials which cannot be stored are put to use uneffective manner. Be careful in selec ing equipments. Take for example the D.M.T. Plant. The compressor is often not working. I do not know who bought it. 2400 RMP speed with which the compressor is working is very high. It is wellknown that slower the speed the better will be its reliability and ultimately the lesser the cost of production. We have lost a huge amount of further, as a result, of non-supply of raw materials the down stream industries have suffered.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) सभापति जी, हम पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय की मांगों के संबंध में विचार कर रहे हैं। इस अवसर पर जब कि देश में ही नहीं, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में तेल की कमी का संकट अनुभव किया जा रहा है, दूसरे देशों की स्थिति भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति से भिन्न है, और यही कारण है कि इंगलैंड, अमरीका जैसे देशों में भी तेल की कमी होते हुए भी उन की आर्थिक स्थिति भारत से बहुत अच्छी होने के कारण वहां पर यह संकट इतना गहरा प्रतीत नहीं होता जितना गहरा कि भारत में प्रतीत हो रहा है। आज आम आदमी इससे परेशान है, केरोसिन नहीं, डीजल नही व पेट्रोल नहीं। और यही

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय

कारण है कि हमने अपने इन पदार्थ पर विचार करने के लिये जो कुछ कदम उठाने का विचार किया है उस मे केवल हमारे औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

हमारे कृषि उत्पादन पर भी विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ने के स्पष्ट लक्षण दिखाई दे रहे हैं क्योंकि जो आयात कूड आयल का जिस रुप मे करते थे वह हमारी जो आवश्यकता हो सकती है उस के अनुरुप हम आयात नही कर सकेंगे। वह तेल चाहे हम ईरान से प्राप्त करें ईराक से प्राप्त करें या साउदी अरेबिया से प्राप्त करें उस के प्राप्त करने के बाद हमे उस की जो कीमत चुकानी पड़ेगी यद्यपि उन कीमतों के बारे मे अभी तक कुछ भी स्पष्ट नही है। वह बहुत अधिक होगा। ईरान से प्राप्त होने वाले तेल की कीमत हमे क्या देनी पडेगी ईराक से प्राप्त होने वाले तेल की कीमत क्या देनी पडेगी और इसी प्रकार से साउदी अरेबिया से प्राप्त होने वाले तेल की हमे क्या कीमत देनी पडेगी यह अभी स्पष्ट नही है। एग्रीमेंट्स के आधार पर पारस्परिक विनिमय के आधार पर हम ने कुछ सौदे तय किये हैं और उन के अनुसार हम ईरान से 9 55 मिलियन टन, ईराक से हम 2.80 मिलियन टन और सउदी अरेबिया से 3.85 मिलयिन टन तेल हम खरीदना चाहते है और इस के बारे मे उन के साथ सौदे हुए हैं लेकिन कुल मिला कर उन की क्या कीमत चुकानी पड़ेगी, यह अभी मालूम नही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि आखिर इन की कीमत घोषित न करने का क्या कारण है।

ठीक इसी प्रकार से रूस के साथ भी हमारा तेल के आयात के सम्बन्ध में एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ है और उस का पेमेन्ट रुपी पेमेंन्ट में करना है, लेकिन उस की कीमत क्या होगी, यह भी स्पष्ट नही है दूसरी, रूस हमसे सस्ता गेस प्राप्त कर मेंहगा बेच रहा है। आखिर इस का न बताने का कारण क्या है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे मे स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करें। मैं आज के नवभारत टाइम्स की एक खबर की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा जिसमे कहा गया है कि आयातित तेल की कीमत बढ़ी है और आगे भी कीमत बढ़ सकती है, यह आज के समाचारपत्र मे छपा है —

> "नयी दिल्ली 16 अप्रैल,—तीनो विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों ने आयातित खनिज तेल की कीमत मे फरवरी तथा मार्च मे और वृद्धि करने की सूचना दी है। पहली जनवरी से की गई वृद्धि को उन्होंने अस्थायी बताया था।

पता चला है कि एस्सो ने पहली मार्च से मिश्रित अरब खनिज तेल की कीमत प्रति बैरल 9 27 डालर तथा हल्के अरब तेल के लिए प्रति बैरल 9 30 डालर तय करने की सूचना दी है किन्तु इसे भी उन्होंने अस्थायी बताया है।

इस का एक परिणाम यह है कि आगे चल कर तेल की कीमते और बढे गी और इस के परिणामस्वरुप हमारे यहा की आर्थिक स्थिति पर कितना विपरित असर पड़ेगा, इस का आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। मेंहगा तेल खरीदने से हमारी अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति डावाडोल होगी, यह बात आंकड़ो से सिद्ध हो सकती है। कूड प्राइस के बढ़ने से जो भार हमारे ऊपर पडेगा, यह योजना के अप्रैल अंक में प्रकाशित हुआ है। मैं इस को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :—

"It will be interesting to note the effect of rising crude prices on the foreign exchange outgo from India. In 1973 India's foreign exchange outgo on account of crude oil and finished products amounted to Rs. 470 crore. Assuming an annual growth rate of nine per cent in the petroleum products and keeping the petroleum requirements at the 1973 level, during the current year, the cost of such imports would be not less than Rs. 1300 crores. This would

mean that the country would have to spend as much as two-thirds of its export earnings on oil imports alone."

अर्थात कितनी भारी राशि हम आयल एक्सपोर्ट पर खर्च कर रहे है, यह इस बात से जाहिर हो जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उन के द्वारा दिये गये एक प्रश्न के उत्तर की ओर भी दिलाना चाहूंगा। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है कि तेल आयात करने के एग्रीमेंटस कर लिये गये है लेकिन उस तेल की कीमत तय नही की है उन्होने कहा है कि अभी एग्रीमेंटस फाइनल नही किये है और जब तक एग्रीमेंट्स फाइनल नही हो जाते है, कीमत तय नही नही करते है। यह इसी सत्र का 16 अप्रैल का तारांकित प्रश्न है। इस का जो उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, वह मैं पढ़ रहा हूं :

"The precise impact of the final agreement on the per barrel cost to the oil companies wil be known only when the agreement has been finalised."

एक तरफ आप एग्रीमेंट् की बात करते हैं और उन से तेल मंगाने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उत्तर में यह कहा गया है :

"However, Burmah Shells and Caltex have intimated increase in prices provisionally in anticipation of the revision of this agreement."

तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस का भी स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि आखिर हम एग्रीमेंट्स के आधार पर कुछ मंगाने जा रहे है हैं और कीमत आप ने तय नहीं की है। आखिर कीमत के बारे कुछ तय तो होना चाहिए, कुछ आधार तो होना चाहिए या बिना आधार के हम यह तेल आयात करने जा रहे हैं।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री केशव देव मालवीय) यह एग्रीमेंट फारेन कम्पनीज का आयल प्रोडयूसिंग कन्ट्रीज के साथ है। इस में हम बीच मे नहीं आते हैं।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का इस ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जैसा कि उन्होने बताया है कि फारेन कम्पनीज के साथ उन का एग्रीमेंट्स है और उस को वह बाद में फाइनेलाइज करेंगे लेकिन जैसा मिन्स्टी ने पूर्व में बताया कि इस के आधार पर और भी कीमतें बढ़ने की सम्भावना हो सकती है और उस के लिये हमें तैयार रहना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हू कि इस से हमारे कृषि उत्पादन पर विपरीत असर पड़ेगा और विपरित असर पड़ने भी लगा है क्योकि फर्टिलाइजर्स का जहा तक सवाल है स्थिति अच्छी नही है किसान परेशान है। आज फर्टिलाइजर्स की स्थिति यह है कि अगले खरीफ सीजन के लिए हमें जितने फर्टिलाइजर्स की आवश्यकता हो सकती है, उस के बारे में एकोनामिक टाइम्स मे एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था। 20 मार्च का यह समाचार है:

"17 per cent fall in fertiliser for kharif crops Availability of retiliser for the ensuing kharif crop will fall short of the effective demand by 17 per cent.".

यह तो इन्होने अनुमान लगाया है। इससे भी अधिक हो सकता है। हमें रासायनिक उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता इस से भी ज्यादा हो सकती है और उस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हम नहीं कर पाएंगे और उस के कारण जो लक्ष्य हम ने अपनी योजना में निर्धारित किये हैं कि हम. इतने खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन करेंगे, हम कृषि अन्य जिन्सों या वस्तुओं का इतना उत्पादन करेंगे, उस पर विपरीत असर पड़ेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि वे इस बारे में भी स्पष्ट करें कि कितने और प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे यहां फर्टिलाइजर्स के तैयार होने जा रहे हैं और उन में उत्पादन हम कब प्रारम्भ करने जा

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

रहे हैं ? क्या हम ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते हैं जिस से उन का उत्पादन शीघ्र शुरू हो, जैसे कोरबा के अन्दर फर्टिलाइजर्स के उत्पादन की बात कही गई है मध्य प्रदेश में ही कोरबा में कोल-बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स का कारखाना तैयार करेंगे, ऐसी बात कही जाती है। क्या उस संयंत्र को जल्दी तैयार नही किया जा सकता है और उस को शीघ्र प्रारम्भ नही कर सकते हैं ? क्या इस प्रकार की स्थिति का निर्माण हम नहीं कर सकते हैं ताकि हम जल्दी से जल्दी वहां पर कारखाना चालू कर सके और बाहर के तेल की हमें अवश्यकता न हो। यह 1972-73 और 1973-74 की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है जिस मे कोरबा की बात कही गई है। दोनों मे एक ही प्रकार की स्थिति बताई गई है। 1973-74 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"This project like the Talcher and Ramagundam projects will use coal as the feedstock and will have the same capacity namely 4,95,000 tonnes of urea equivalent to 2,27,700 tonnes of nitrogen per annum. This plant is expected to cost about Rs. 119 crores with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 27 crores. Preliminary work on the project has been started and according to present indications, the plant is expected to go into production by January, 1978.".

इस में जनवरी 1978 बताया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस से पहले ही इस को प्रारम्भ किया जा सकता है क्योंकि कोरबा मे कोयला उपलब्ध है और जमीन भी उपलब्ध है और थोडी सी राशि जुटाने का अगर प्रयत्न करें तो हमारे सामने जो संकट है, उस पर हम पार पा सकते है।

मैं समझता हू कि मन्त्री महोदय के ध्यान मे यह बात भी होगी कि फर्टिलाइजर्स का आज जिस रूप में उपयोग हो रहा है, उस में स्थिति यह है कि एक किसान यूरिया का उपयोग करता है, सुपर फोसफेट का उपयोग करता है लेकिन जिस जमीन में जिस प्रकार की स्थिति है उस में उसी प्रकार के फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग होना चाहिए और उस का ठीक प्रकार का ज्ञान हो सही खाद जमीन को मिले यद्यपि आप के मंत्रालय से यह सम्बन्धित नहीं है, हो सकता है कि कृषि मंत्रालय इस बारे में अध्ययन करें—लोगों को इस बारे में कराया जाए और अगर ठीक से फर्टिलाइजर्स का उपयोग प्रदर्शित किया जाए और उन को इस के बारे में समझाया जाए, तो थोड़ी मात्रा में फर्टिलाइजर्स के उपयोग में कमी हो सकती है और उस के उपयोग में बचत की जा सकती है। इस तरह से फर्टिलाइजर्स की मात्रा के उपयोग में भी कमी लाई जा सकती है।

एक इस प्रकार की स्थिति भी पैदा की जा सकती है कि जो हमारे वर्तमान फर्टिलाइजर्स के कारखाने है, उन की कैपेसिटी को हम बढ़ाएं। कोटा में फर्टिलाइजर्स का कारखाना है उसका उत्पादन और बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इसी तरह से राजस्थान में जहां पर काफी राक-फास्फेट उपलब्ध है, वहां पर भी एक कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है। देसाई जी ने मीठा पुर के कारखाने के बारे में कहा। यहा पर सदन के अन्दर उस के बारे में प्रश्न भी आया था कि वहां पर कारखाना लगाने में ऐसी कौन सी अड़चने पैदा हो रही है जिस से कि वहां पर कारखाना चालू नही हो रहा है। आप अनुमति दे कर वहा पर कारखाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ करावें। वहा पर कारखाने का निर्माण होना चाहिए और खाद बनाना प्रारम्भ होना चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस के बारे में भी मन्त्री महोदय स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करे ताकि स्थिति स्पष्ट हो। आज हमारी जितनी साधनों की आवश्यता है, पैसे की आवश्यकता है और रिसोर्सेज की आवश्यकता है, उस में मीठापुर

का कारखाना हमारा सहायक हो सकता है। इस के बारे में कोई प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न नहीं बनना चाहिए और दूसरी दृष्टि से हमें इस के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि हमारे कारखानों की आज जितनी कैपेसिटी है, जितना माल हम तैयार कर सकते हैं, उतना हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारी कैपेसिटी भी आइडिल पड़ी हुई है, बेकार पड़ी हुई है। एक बार तो यह निर्णय किया गया कि नेपथा की प्राप्ति ठीक नहीं हो रही है और नेपथा की प्राप्ति ठीक न होने से फर्टिलाइजर्स के कारखानो को नेपथा उपलब्ध नहीं हो सका, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो रिपोर्ट है, उस में कहा गया कि हम ने फर्टिलाइजर्स के इम्पोर्ट को स्वीकार किया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर हम यह परस्पर विरोधी बात कैसे करते हैं। एक तरफ़ नेपथा के कमी की बात कही जाती है और दूसरी तरफ उस के एक्सपोर्ट की बात कही जाती है। एक तरफ़ कीमतों के गिराने की बात आई और दूसरी तरफ़ कीमतों के बढ़ाने की बात आई। आखिर इस मे परस्पर सामंजस्य की बात क्यों नहीं है? इस के बारे में मंत्री जी बताएं। यह 11 अप्रैल का एकनामिक टाइम्स है। मैं इस को पढ़ा रहा हूं:

"But behind the decision to export naphtha is hidden the tragic admission that the Government has failed to make full utilisation of the country's idle fertiliser capacity.".

एक तरफ़ हमारी कैपेसिटी आइडल पड़ी हुई है और दूसरी तरफ़ नेपथा बाहर भेजा जा रहा है।

"The officers of the Commerce Ministry are busy persuading supplies all over the world to sell us the much-needed fertiliser for our sagging food production.".

सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में आपस में ताल-मेल नहीं है। एक तरफ़ कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री फ़र्टिलाइजर को इम्पोर्ट करने की बात कहती है और दूसरी तरफ़ पेट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स मिनिस्ट्री नैपथा को बाहर भेजने की बात कहती है। इस के अतिरिक्त हमारे कारखानों में कैपेसिटी आइडल पड़ी हुई है।

. बड़ौदा के पेट्रो-केमिकल काम्प्लेक्स के लिए जो रेफ्रिजेरशन काम्प्रेसर वैस्ट जर्मनी से मंगाया गया था, उस का ठीक समय पर इनस्टालेशन नही हुआ। पहले हमारे अधिकारी कहते रहे कि अगर उस के डिजाइन में कोई त्रुटि होगी, तो वैस्ट जर्मन फर्म उस को रिप्लेस करेगी। फ़र्म वालों ने उस को ठीक भी किया, लेकिन वह मशीनरी ठीक प्रकार से नही चली, जिस से हमारे प्रोडक्शन पर विपरीत असर पड़ा। उस के कारण महीनों तक चार लाख रुपये प्रति-दिन के हिसाब से हानी होती रही। प्रश्न यह है कि उस मशीनरी का समय पर इनस्टालेशन क्यों नहीं हो पाय और गारंटी पीरियड के लेप्स होने के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। पहले कहा गया था कि अगर उस म कोई खराबी होगी, तो फर्म हम को पैमेंट करेगी। लेकिन अब कहा जाता है कि कार्पोरेशन सारे खर्च को वहन करेगी। कृपया मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट कर कि इस रैफ्रिजरेशन काम्प्रेसर कग गड़बड़ी से उत्पादन में कितने करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है, उस के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है और उस हानि को कौन सहन करेगा।

हमारे देश में ऋषिकेश, मद्रास और हैदराबाद आदि मे जो ड्रग कम्पनिया हैं, आज उन की क्या स्थिति है? ऋषिकेश की फ़ैक्टरी के बारे में कहा जाता है कि लेबर ट्रबल के कारण वहां उत्पादन ठीक से नहीं हो पा रहा है। मद्रास की फैक्टरी के बारे मे कहा जाता है कि वहां पहले घाटा ज्यादा था, लेकिन अब वह कम है—पहले की अपेक्षा घाटा कम है। इस बारे में 1973–74 की रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया है:

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

"The working results of the Company for the year 1972-73 disclosed a surplus of Rs. 146 lakhs before providing for depreciation and interest amounting to Rs. 516 lakhs. The net results after providing for depreciation and interest showed a loss of Rs. 370 lakhs as compared to Rs. 487 lakhs in the year 1971-72".

इस से प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार को वर्तमान स्थिति से संतोष है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि वहां घाटा क्यों है। हमारे देश में पैन्सिलिन, नियोमाइसीन और स्ट्रेपटोमाइसीन अथवा एण्टीबायोटिक्स आदि दवाएं काफी मात्रा में बिकती है और इन दवाओं का निर्माण हमारी इन कम्पनियो के द्वारा हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करें कि इस घाटे का क्या कारण है। दूसरी ओर विदेशी औषध कम्पनियां भारी मुनाफा कमा रही है।

हमने यह भी निश्चय किया गया था कि पेट्रोकेमिकल कार्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत विटामिन सी या एस्कार्बिक एसिड का उत्पादन होगा। आज हम भारी मात्रा में उस को विदेशों से आयात करते हैं, जिस के लिए हम को फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज देना पड़ता है। हमारे देश में रा मैटीरियल की कमी नहीं है और हम उस को प्रति-दिन काफी तादाद म पैदा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुनिश्चित योजना न होने के कारण हम अपने रा मैटीरियल का ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग कर के उस का उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

इंडियन कैमिकल्ज मैनुफ़ैक्चरिंग एसोसियेशन ने मंत्री महोदय को एक ज्ञापन दे कर कहा है कि नैप्था की कमी की वजह से हमारे पेट्रोकैमिकल यूनिट्स बन्द होने की स्थिति मे आ गये हैं। उन की मांग है कि उन को नैप्था पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई किया जाये। इस के अतिरिक्त उन्होंने प्राइसिज़ के बारे में भी डिमांड की है। मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करें कि अगर कीमतो को उस हद तक कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तो क्या उन में कुछ एडजस्टमेंट नहीं किया जा सकता है।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : कर दिया है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : वह उन की डिमांड के अनुरूप नही किया गया है। पेट्रोकैमिकल वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से मंत्री महोदय को इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए

फ़रनेस आयल के बारे मे योजना के अप्रैल के अंक में कहा गय है :

"Furnace oil is largely marketed by the Corporation to the consumer directly. This is a deficit product and there is considerable gap between demand and the availability. Distribution of this product is based on priorities decided by the Government. Supplies of furnace oil received a serious setback during recent months, which necessitated imposition of cuts in supplies to industries."

फरनेस आयल की कमी की वजह से उस के आधार पर चलने वाले उद्योगों को काफी हानि हो रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

मैं समझता हूं कि रिसर्च की ओर पर्याप्त ध्यान नही दिया गया है। कोयले से तेल प्राप्त करने की शोध हो चुकी है किन्तु कार्य प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है, वह हो। समुद्र-तटीय क्षेत्रों और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में जिस गहराई तक आयल-एक्सप्लोरेशन किया जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं किया गया है। ओ० एन० जी० सी० ने कुछ स्थानों पर इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न किया है और सर्वेक्षण तथा खुदाई का काम हाथ में लिया है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारा सारा समुद्र-तटीय क्षेत्र खाली पड़ा हुआ है, जहां तेल मिलने की काफी गुंजाइश है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आवश्यकता हो, तो इस काम के लिए दूसरा सागर सम्राट भी मंगाना चाहिए और इस दिशा में प्रयत्न

करना चाहिए कि हम अपने देश की तेल की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कर सके। हमारे पड़ोस मे चीन का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है, जो कि एक एकदलवादी देश है। उस ने अपनी तेल की आवश्यकता को अपने निजी स्रोतो से पूरा किया है। मै समझता हू कि हम अपने इंजीनियरो और टेक्नालोजिस्ट्स की महायता से अपने देश मे तेल के उत्पादन मे इतनी वृद्धि कर सकते है, जिस से हम इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशो पर निर्भर न रहना पडे। ओ० एन० जी० सी० और आयल इडिया लिमिटेड के द्वारा तारापुर, बाम्बे हाई और साभर वाले तलाई मे खुदाई का काम किया जा रहा है। लेकिन तेल की खोज मे जो गति आनी चाहिए, वह इस समय दिखाई नही पड़ती है।

इस समय मैं ओ० एन० जी० सी० के कार्य-कलापों और मालवीय रिपोर्ट के बारे में विस्तार से कुछ नही करना चाहता हू। उस कमेटी की बहुत सी रीकमेडेशन्ज पर अमल नही हो रहा है। उस ने कर्मचारियो, वकिग, मैनेजमेट और स्टोर्ज के बारे म जो सिफारिशे की हैं, उन पर अमल करने से काफ़ी सुधार हो सकता है।

एलकोहल-बेस्ट फ़ैक्टरीज आज बहुत संकट की स्थिति में हैं। हमारे देश में जो पावर एलकोहल का उत्पादन करने वाले 65 कारखाने हैं, उन म से अधिकांश का उत्पादन ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पावर एल-कोहल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि उस के आधार पर काम करने वाली फ़ैक्टरिया ठीक तरह से काम कर सक।

जहां तक फ़र्टिलाइजर का सम्बन्ध है, देश में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की जमीनों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार रासायनिक खाद का समुचित उपयोग कर के उस के कनज़म्प्शन को ठीक लेवल पर लाया जाना चाहिए। इस के अतिरिक्त ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि हमारे फ़र्टिलाइजर के कारखाने अपनी क्षमता का ठीक उपयोग कर पाये।

जहा तक मथुरा रिफाइनरी का सम्बन्ध है, एक क्सपट कमेटी ने यह राय दी थी कि वहां डिफेंस का बहुत बडा यूनिट है, इस लिए डिफेस की दृष्टि से वहा इस रिफाइनरी का बनाया जाना ठीक नही है। आज क्रूड का भी सकट है। क्रूड आयल की सप्लाई कहा से की जायेगी? इस रिफाइनरी के लिए ग्वालियर का चयन किया गया था। इस लिए इस को ग्वालियर या मध्य प्रदेश मे किसी जगह स्थापित किया जाये इस बारे म ठीक से विचार क्यो नही हुआ?

अन्त म मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि मंत्री महोदय सारे वर्किंग को सुधारने का प्रयत्न करें और साथ ही वाणिज्य मत्रालय और पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मत्रालय आदि मत्रालयो मे ताल-मेल स्थापित करने की दिशा में कदम उठायें। ऐसा करने पर ही हम वर्तमान क्राइसिस को पार कर सकते है, वर्ना यह क्राइसिस और भी बढ़ सकता है।

श्री गदा सिंह (पडरौना) : सभापति जी, मैं इस आइटम पर बोलना नही चाहता था लेकिन मुझे कुछ जरूरी लगा कि इसका संबंध देश के किसानों से बहुत घनिष्ठ है, इसलिए इस पर कुछ और खास तौर से बरुआ साहब को मैं नही जानता कि किसान हैं या नहीं, किसानों के दोस्त हैं, लेकिन शानवाज साहब तो किसान हैं, तो इन को कुछ अपील करूं। उन से पहले तो मुझे यह कहना है कि दोनों व्यक्तियों ने जब फर्टिलाइजर का काम संभाला तो मुझे बड़ी आशा हुई और मैंने देखा भी कि बरुआ साहब ने कुछ इस डिपार्ट-मेंट को हिलाया, कुछ धक्का दिया और कुछ ऐसा लगा कि काम कुछ सफल आयगा, लेकिन ऐसा हुआ कि यह डिपार्टमेंट ऐसा जबर्दस्त है कि उस की जबर्दस्ती ज्यादा चली हालांकि अब भी उस में बरुआ साहब की ज्यादा चलती है।

16 hrs.

(Shri Jagannathrao Joshi in the Chair.)

सभापति जी, जरा मेरी बात पर गौर करेंगे, मैंने एक दफा बरुआ साहब को कहा था कि बरुआ साहब, हमारे यहां के बरुआ बन जायें। यू० पी० बिहार में बरुआ कहा जाता है बहुत खराब आदमी को। वैसे बरुआ कुछ दिन के लिए बन जायं क्यों ? इसलिए कहा था कि खाद बेचने वाले फटिलाइजर ठीक दाम पर ले लेते हैं जो दाम तय किया हुआ है लेकिन उसके बाद किसी किसान को ठीक दाम पर देते नहीं हैं। अब मैं इधर बैठा रहता हूं, ज्यादा घूमता नहीं हू, लेकिन सुनता हूं लोगों से कि किस कीमत पर बेचते हैं। तो मैं बरुआ साहब और शाहनवाज साहब से कहूंगा कि शरीफ जिस माने में हों, ब्लैक उम माने मे हो मार्किट करने वाले लोगो को रियायत देने के मामले में जो करोडो किसानों को बरबाद करते हैं, जो करोड़ों की आबादी जो देश की है उस के लिए खाना खुराक पैदा करने में खलल पैदा करते हैं उनके साथ शराफत न करें। उनके साथ नंगे बनें। मैं भी ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर था। मैं ने कहा था अफसरों से कि देखो, मैं थोड़े दिन तक नंगा बनूंगा। मैं ने सरकारी अफसरों से कहा दिया कि मेरा हुक्म मानना हो तो मानो न मानना हो तो चुप रहो और बैठो, मैं देखूंगा कि कैसे क्या होता है ? मुझे फक्र है इस बात का कि बड़े संकट में मैं था लेकिन उस संकट के जमाने में भी कुछ थोड़ी सी सेवा मुझे मिली। मैं आज बरुआ साहब और शाहनवाज साहब से कहता हूं कि वे नेकनाम हैं, दुनिया जानती है उनको कि वे अच्छे आदमी हैं, लेकिन इन ब्लैकमार्केटिंग करने वाले लोगों के मामले में क्या कुछ वे कर सकते हैं ? मैं यह जानता हूं कि सिर्फ फैक्ट्री से बेचते हैं वह आप के हाथ में है। बाकी उस में ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट कुछ काम करता है। मैं आप के सामने यह रखना चाहता हूं कि ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट और कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट दोनों नंगा नाच कर रहे हैं इस मामले में और दोनों को रास्ता आप दिखाइए। यदि रास्ता नहीं दिखा पाएंगे आप अपने विभाग के द्वारा तो काम नहीं चलेगा। एक तो यह मुझे कहना था जो सब से बड़ी बात है। अनाज की कमी जो है वह देश को खा जायेगी। अनाज की कमी नहीं हो सकती है। मैं एक किताब आज देख रहा था जिस में था कि जो रिसर्च लोगों ने किया उस में क्या पैदावार होती है रिसर्च से और क्या पैदावार हमारे देश की है ? हम यह नही कहते कि झूठी रिपोर्ट दी जाती है या रिसर्च वाले झूठे है। ऐसी हालत में वह काम हम नही करते और कदर करें बरुआ साहब तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि वे गवर्नर रहे हैं और यहा एक जिम्मेदार की जगह पर आए हैं तो कृपा कर के लोगों को फर्टिलाइजर ठीक दामो पर मिल सके इस का उपाय कर दे। उन को ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट से और केबिनेट में इस बात के लिए झगड़ना चाहिए कि हम को लोग बेईमान कहते हैं। जानते हुए भी आज उनको लोग बदनाम करने के लिए तैयार हैं। कहते हैं कि बरुआ साहब जैसे इतने काम्पीटेंट आदमी इतने ईमानदार आदमी शाहनवाज खां साहब जैसे किसान आदमी भी आज किसानों के दर्द की बात नहीं सोचते।

दूसरी बात मैं बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि गोरखपुर में एक फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना है। मैं देवरिया का रहने वाला हूं जो गोरखपुर का ही एक हिस्सा है। उस गोरखपुर कारखाने के अंदर उस के सेकेंड फेज में कई करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम है एक बड़ा कारखाना बनाने की। गोरखपुर बड़ी घनी आबादी का नगर है। वहां की खेती और खास कर गन्ने की खेती वहां बहुत ज्यादा है। उस को यूरिया पहुंचाना है खाद पहुंचानी है। इसलिए उस को उठा कर

दूसरी जगह आपमत ले जाइए। एक अरब की या किदने की स्कीम है सैकेंड फेज में। आखीरी फेज कस का जो बना है उस कागज को आप देखिए और उस कागज को देख करके उस को अपनी कैबिनेट से स्वीकृत कराइए कि गोरखपुर के कारखाने को बढ़ाया जाय। वह ऐसा कारखाना है कि और कारखाने अपनी कैपेसिटी से कम करते हैं लेकिन गोरखपुर का कारखाना सौ प्रतिशत अगर उस की ताकत है तो 110 प्रतिशत पैदा करता है। वहां के काम करने वाले बधाई के पात्र हैं और आप को बधाई देनी चाहिए हमारी बधाई की क्या कीमत है? तो उस गोरखपुर के कारखाने को आप बढ़ाइए। अगर आप कृपा कर के उस को वृद्धि कीजिएगा तो इस में कोई शक नहीं कि गोरखपुर का कारखाना बहुत बड़ा काम करेगा। गन्ना सप्लाई करेगा। गन्ने की उपज जो 200 मन प्रति एकड़ करते हैं वह 800 मन प्रति एकड़ उपज होगी। उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी आप को मिलेगी। किसान सुखी होगा। इसलिए यह काम आप को करना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूं इन बातों की तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिएगा। इसीलिए मैं ने यह वक्त लिया है। और आप को तकलीफ दी।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals for the year 1974-75.

At the outset, I would like to point out that the import Bill of crude oil and petroleum products during the year 1974-75 is expected to be of the order of Rs 1300 crores. The indigenous production of oil meets only one-third of the requirement of the country and the remaining two-thirds requirement is met by imports. On account of price rise of crude oil from 2 dollars per barrel to 10 dollars per barrel, the import bill during 1974-75 is anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 1300 crores while it was only Rs. 341.41 crores during 1973-74.

The import value of crude oil and other petroleum products has been going up during the past three years. In 1971-72 the value of imports was Rs. 183.37 crores, in 1972 Rs. 200.94 crores and in 1973 Rs. 341.41 crores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken by the Government to augment the indigenous production of oil in view of the increasing import bill during the past three years. If the price per barrel stays at 10 dollars, during the 5th Plan we would require Rs. 8226 crores in foreign exchange for meeting the demand of oil. If the price goes up to 11 dollars per barrel, Rs. 8921 crores would be required in foreign exchange. If the price goes up to 13 dollars per barrel, the requirement of foreign exchange would be Rs. 10316 crores. I wonder how the Ministry is going to get foreign exchange of such magnitude to import crude oil and other petroleum products during the 5th Plan These statistics are not from my imagination; they have been given by the Ministry of Petroleum to the Planning Commission.

I would like to contrast this by giving the statistics of indigenous production of crude oil. In 1971, the indigenous production was 71 85 lakh tonnes, which was 5 5 per cent more than that of 1970 In 1972 the indigenous production was 73 73 lakh tonnes, which was 2 6 per cent more than that of 1971. But the production in 1973 was only 71 98 lakh tonnes—2.4 per cent less than that in 1972.

As the demand for oil products goes up, as the price of crude oil abroad is spiraling up, the indigenous production is declining I would like to know the reasons for this sorry state of affairs I need not say that industrial development of the country will be in great jeopardy on

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

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account of shortage of oil. While the country cannot afford to import at such exorbitant prices the two-thirds requirement of oil, it seems that the indigenous production cannot also meet even the one-third requirement. I would like to know what steps the Government propose to take to meet this oil crisis.

The Malavia Committee has made many constructive suggestions in regard to the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission entructed, with the responsibility of exploring and exploiting oil within the country. It is regrettable that the Government have not yet implemented many of the recommendations of the Malavia Committee. I would like to know from the Minister the reasons for not implementing the recommendations of the Malavia Committee, which will lead to augment indigenous production of oil. I want to know when this will be done.

It has been reported in the Press that the Managing Director of Indian Oil Marketing Division, Shri Kamaljit Singh, has resigned. It has also been reported that the Chairman of Oil India has also resigned. I want to know the reasons for this sudden spate of resignations from the top men of oil industry. It is widely believed that there is no rapport between the Chairman of Indian Oil Company, Shri Ramabrahmam, and the two Managing Directors. The Indian Oil Company is meant to serve the interests of the country and it should not become a victim of the whims and fancies of the top hierarchy. This should be clarified by the hon Minister in his reply. The Public Undertakings Committee of this House has recently presented a well-meaning Report on the Indian Oil Company. I want to know from the hon. Minister when the recommendations of the Committee will be implemented by the Ministry.

The Government took over the ESSO after assuring Rs. 16 crores as compensation in foreign currency. It it understood that negotiations for having majority participation in Burmah Shell Co., are also on. I appeal to the hon. Minister that, after having realised the pitfalls in the negotiations with ESSO, he should be extra-careful with Burmah Shell. The Burmah Shell as also Caltex should be taken over without paying compensation as these foreign oil companies have already expropriated crores of rupees from this country. We have 9 refineries in our country, out of which 5 are in the public sector and 4 in the private sector. I demand that the 4 refineries in the private sector should be brought under public management.

Only yesterday, the hon. Member belonging to my party referred to the autocratic manner in which the foreign oil companies are announcing the price rise. I do not know whether they get the approval of the Government before such announcements. From the way this is being done, it gives an impression that the Government are under the domination of these foreign oil companies. In the Annual Report of the Ministry it has been mentioned that the Government would seek the collaboration of foreign oil companies for the proposed extensive off-shore drilling. I am not in a position to appreciate this attitude of the Government especially in view of what I have stated just now. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the policy of the Government in this regard.

I want to know when the Report of the Oil Prices Committee would be ready. Similarly, the Takru Committee, set up three years ago to investigate the pipe-line deals, has not done anything so far. I want to know what this Committee has been doing during the past three years and when its Report will be ready.

It is not just by raising the price of petrol leading to negligible reduction in the consumption the Government will be able to tackle the grave oil crisis. I regret to point that the Government have not formulated any worthwhile scheme, an alternate scheme, which will to some extent save the country from the oil crisis. I want to know whether the Government have devised any programme for gradually decreasing the import of crude oil.

In these circumstances, the industrial development of Southern States has come to a grinding halt On account of shortage of wagons, they are not getting the required coal. The better arrangement would be that the coal produced in West Bengal, Bihar, U P etc should be reserved for consumption in these States till the transportation problem is solved and in the intervening period, the Southern States should be supplied adequate quantities of furnace oil. At present, the entire furnace oil is consumed by Maharashtra and Gujarat. The hon. Minister should ensure adequate supply of furnace oil to Southern States so that the industries there are not starved of energy.

The hon. Minister, Shri Borooah was good enough to despatch shipload of kerosene when there was acute shortage last year in Tamil Nadu. Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, conveyed to him his personal gratitude and the gratitude of the people of Tamil Nadu for his prompt action. I would also like to convey my gratitude to him Here, I would like to point out another problem that has arisen in Tamil Nadu The 1966 Petroleum Supply and Distribution Order was substituted by a similar order in 1972. The power vested with the State Government under the 1966 order to direct the depots of Oil Companies to supply kerosene has been taken away by the 1972 order. The State Government has written to the Ministry on 26th April 1973 in this matter. So far, this power has not been restored to the State Government. I would request the hon Minister to look into this and do the needful immediately.

In Tamil Nadu, again there is acute scarcity of kerosene. The Annual Report refers to the fact that the production of kerosene has been curtailed to curb consumption The price of kerosene has also been raised with the same intention. The State quota of kerosene has also been drastically cut. In the rural areas of Tamil Nadu there is no kerosene at all. On account of the fact that Madras Refinery does not produce cooking gas, there is acute shortage of kerosene in urban areas I need not impress upon the House that kerosene is the essential commodity of common people of our country and I charge that this Ministry has failed to meet its obligation to the common people of our country in so far as making adequate supplies of kerosene.

A U.N. Team has pointed out that the gas being omitted by Madras Refinery has become a great health hazard for the people of Madras city. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should look into this and take suitable measures for preparing cooking gas in the Madras Refinery and also for reducing the health hazard that is threatening the people of Madras City.

Coming now to chemical fertilisers, I am sorry to point out that only 53 per cent of the installed capacity is being utilised for producing nitrogen Though the installed capacity for nitrogen is 19.30 lakh tonnes, the production in 1973-74 was only 10.50 lakh tonnes This was less than the production in 1972-73 by 10,000 tonnes It has been mentioned in the

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Annual Report of the Ministry that due to power shortage and labour disturbances there was a loss of 1,00,000 tonnes in production. In this background, if you look at the proposed creation of 60 lakh tonnes capacity during the 5th Plan, I feel constrained to say that this will remain only on paper and be confined to speeches. I am very doubtful whether this 5th Plan target of installed capacity of 6 million tonnes will be possible of achievement. The situation is no better in the case of phosphate and urea.

Even when there is so much underutilisation of installed capacity of chemical fertilisers, the Fertiliser Corporation of India during 1971-72 made a net profit of Rs. 192 crores and in 1972-73 a net profit of Rs. 5 42 crores. I have no doubt or hesitation in saying that the Corporation could make profit only by increasing the price of chemical fertilisers and not on account of any increase in the production. The pricing policy of the Government in regard to chemical fertilisers seems inclined to help farmers and land-lords and not small farmers. I am inclined to feel that the Government do not want to achieve full utilisation of the installed capacity on account of the fear that the prices of fertilisers may come down.

In 1973-74, the demand for chemical fertilisers was 25.76 lakh tonnes. As the production of nitrogen was only 10.56 lakh tonnes, the Government imported 12.89 lakh tonnes of chemical fertilisers. In 1974-75 the demand for chemical fertilisers may be still higher. But, there is acute shortage of fertilisers all over the world and the price is also prohibitive. You know, Sir, that without adequate supply of fertilisers, our agricultural production will slump down. I want to know the steps that the Government propose to take for augmenting indigenous production of chemical fertilisers to the installed capacity and also for importing sufficient quantities of fertilisers to meet the unfulfilled demand within the country.

In reply to a Calling Attention Notice on 22-3-1974, the hon. Minister Shri Shah Nawaz Khan stated that the distribution of fertilisers produced in the public sector would be handed over to the State Governments. Similarly, the cooperatives also would be given greater allocation. I am afraid that this seems to be only a paper assurance. So far, the State Governments have not been entrusted with the responsibility of distribution of fertilisers. I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should implement unhesitatingly what he states on the floor of the House.

I would also like to say that there should not be any question of equitable distribution of available fertilisers among the States. The surplus States in the matter of foodgrains production should naturally get adequate supplies of fertilisers. For instance, Tamil Nadu is a surplus state in foodgrains. The State is not only catering to the foodgrain needs of the neighbouring deficit States, but also rushes foodgrains to other States in the country. If the allocation of fertilisers to Tamil Nadu is reduced by any chance, naturally Tamil Nadu also will receive a set-back in agricultural production. I would request the hon. Minister that surplus States like Tamil Nadu should get larger allocation of fertilisers in order to ensure more than sufficient foodgrains production.

I would now come to the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., set up in 1961. This public sector undertaking has got a paid-up capital of Rs. 34.05 crores. The Government of India have given long-term loans of Rs. 27.55 crores and short term loans of Rs. 27.35 crores. Yet, this undertaking suffered a loss of Rs. 4.87 crores in 1971-72 and a loss of Rs. 2.70 crores in 1972-73. I want to know from the hon. Minister when

this undertaking will reach the break even stage. The Surgical Instruments Factory at Madras is also continuously incurring bases year after year. I want to know the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that this unit turns the corner. There is also a long-standing demand that medicine like Penicilian etc. produced in the public sector should be made available at reasonable prices to the common people of our country through the State Health Department. I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that this would be done as early as possible.

In conclusion, I would refer to the Oil Refinery Project at Tuticorin, the Petro-Chemical Companies at Manali and the Fertiliser Project in Cuddalore in the State of Tamil Nadu which are under the consideration of the Central Government for quite a long time. Similarly the drilling at Cauvery Delta in Tamil Nadu is also moving at small space. Some international oil experts have pointed out that in the Gulf of Manner and also in Kachchathivu Islands oil exploration work should be undertaken by the Central Government. The State Government of Tamil Nadu have also been urging upon the Central Government to approve the projects which I have mentioned above. I request the hon. Minister to take favourable decisions on the projects I have referred just now.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) : सभापति जी, इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत जो खास तौर से तीन विभाग हैं उनके संबंध में मैं कुछ वाक्य संक्षेप में कहना चाहूंगा। मैं बहुग्रा साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर राजस्थान पर उनकी क्यों नाराजगी है। मैं सबसे पहले उनको इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने देहातों में घी के दिये जला दिये हैं। आज देहातों में विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ने के लिये भी किरोसिन का तेल नही मिलता है और मजबूरन उनको घी के दिये जलाने पड़ते हैं। इस बात के लिए मैं मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं। आज यह स्थिति है कि देहात में आप कहीं भी जाये वहां लोगों को जलाने के लिए किरोसिन तेल नहीं मिलता है। शहरों से हम डरते हैं क्योंकि अभी थोड़े दिन पहले मंत्री जी ने पार्लियामेंट में कहा था कि चूंकि दिल्ली में लोगों को किरोसिन की दिक्कत थी इसलिये उन्होंने उसके डिस्ट्रिब्युशन के लिये चलते फिरते बैंकों का प्रबंध कर दिया था दिल्ली तथा अन्य शहरों में भी इसका प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये,इस पर हमें एतराज नहीं है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान गावों का देश है और गावों में विद्यार्थियों को जिनके आजकल परीक्षा के दिन हैं, पढ़ने के लिए भी किरोसिन का तेल नहीं मिलता है उनकी हालत को जब हम देखते हैं तो आंखों में आंसू आ जाते हैं। इसलिये उनके लिए भी किरोसिन का प्रबंध होना चाहिये। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि किरोसिन तेल की कमी है लेकिन क्या आप 12 महीने में एक लीटर भी करोसिन तेल नहीं दे सकते हैं इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि आपका जो डिट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम है यह डिफेक्टिव है। आप कह सकते हैं कि हमने यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया है लेकिन फिर भी आप इससे बच नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि सारी जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर है। आप यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दें या किसी को भी दें लेकिन देहातों में लोगों को किरोसिन तेल मिलना चाहिये। शहरों में जहां बिजली है वहां पर लोगों को खाना पकाने के लिये भी किरोसिन तेल देते हैं आप लेकिन देहातों में विद्यार्थियों को पढने के लिए भी किरोसिन तेल नहीं देते हैं। मैं इस बात को यहां पर बहुत ही जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं क्या आप

[श्री शिव नाथ सिंह]

चाहते हैं कि देहात के 1—2 लीटर मिट्टी के तेल के लिये आन्दोलन करें तभी उनको तेल मिल सकेगा ? आप शहरों में किसी आन्दोलन को रोक सकते हैं उस पर बेक लगा सकते है, दफा 144 लगा सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर देहात के लोग खड़े हो जायेंगे तो फिर आपके लिये उनको रोक पाना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायेगा । इस लिए देहात के लोगों को भी किरोसिन तेल मिले इस बात का आप इन्तजाम करें।

आज मैं उन देहात के किसानों के लिए भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं जिनके ट्रेक्टर बिना डीजल के खड़े हैं । वैसे ब्लैक में दो रुपये लीटर के हिसाब से कोई जितना भी डीजल चाहे वह मिल सकता है लेकिन अगर कंट्रोल प्राइस पर लेना चाहे तो वह नहीं मिलता है। आप असेज के लिये डीजल दीजिये, उस पर हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन दो बातें मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि खरीफ की बुवाई का समय आने वाला है, अगर आप ने डीजल का प्रबंध नही किया तो वह फसल बर्बाद हो जायेगी। किसान तो बर्बाद होंगे ही लेकिन उनके साथ यह देश भी बर्बाद हो जायगा क्योंकि देश का उत्पादन गिर जायेगा इसलिए इसकी तरफ आप तुरन्त ध्यान दें । हो सकता है कि और पैट्रोलियम प्राडक्स के दाम बढ़ायें जायें तो भी दिल्ली जैसे शहरों में मोटर-गाड़ियां में कोई रूकावट नही आयेगी । अगर गाड़ियां बन्द हो जायेंगी तो हम पैदल भी चल सकते है लेकिन अगर आपने किसान का ट्रैक्टर बन्द कर दिया तो उसके साथ देश की प्रोग्रेस भी बन्द हो जायेगी, आपका कृषि का उत्पादन बन्द हो जायगा । इसलिए आप इस बात का खास तौर से ध्यान दीजिए कि खरीफ की फसल के समय देहात में किसी भी किसान का ट्रैक्टर डीजल के अभाव में खड़ा न रहे । आपको निश्चित रूप से इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

सभापति जी, मैं सैद्वांतिक बातों को दूसरे सदस्यों के लिए छोड़ता हूं । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्स की बहुत कमी है । केवल एक तिहाई उत्पादन हमारे देश में होता है और बाकी दो तिहाई हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं । अब सरकार इसके उत्पादन के लिये प्रयत्न कर रही है । पिछले दिनों में तो काफी प्रयत्न हुये हैं जैसे सागर सम्राट कार्य कर रहा है तथा दूसरी जगहों पर भी प्रयत्न हो रहें हैं । मैं समझता हूं और अधिक सर्वे करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संबंध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जैसलमेर में पहले सरकार ने तेल भंडार का सर्वे करवाया था लेकिन उस समय वहां का प्रोडक्ट एकोनामिक नहीं समझा गया था लेकिन आज के समय में जब कि तेल की प्राइज इतनी बढ़ गई हैं । तो वहां का प्रोडक्ट एकोनामिक हो सकता है ।

इसके अलावा इस मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत एक रसायनिक विभाग है जिसके संबंध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जैसे कल और आज भी यहां पार्लियामेंट में हमने सुना कि यहां पर दवाई का निर्माण किस तरह से होता है । इसके साथ साथ मेरे ख्याल से समुचे संसार में हमारे देश में जो दवाई की कीमत है यह सब से अधिक है। मेरा अनुरोध है इस देश में सस्ती और शुद्व दवायं पैदा की जायें, इसका प्रबंध यह मंत्रालय करे । यह देखना मंत्रालय का कार्य है कि किसको लाइसेंस दे या किस प्रकार से करें । आप यह भी कह सकते हैं कि ड्राग इंस्पेक्टर हमारे कब्जे में नहीं है लेकिन कुछ भी हो आपको यह देखना पड़ेगा और देखना भी चाहिये कि लोगों को सस्ती और शुद्ध दवायें मिलें । इस बात का प्रबंध आपको करना चाहिये कि दवाई के कारण किसी के प्राण न जायें । अपने आप किसी के प्राण जाते हैं तो जायें लेकिन आपकी दवाई के कारण तो उसके प्राण नही जाने चाहिए ।

जहां तक उर्वरक का संबंध है, उसके संबंध में मै निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय को और बरुआ साहब को पता नही राजस्थान से क्या नाराजगी है । अगर

पता चले तो राजस्थान वाले शायद राजी करने का भी प्रयत्न करें। राजस्थान में इतना कृषि का क्षेत्र है और उर्वरक की इतनी खपत है लेकिन वहां पर कोई फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट नही दे रहे हैं। जब मथुरा रिफाइनरी की बात सामने आई थी तो हम लोगों ने कहा था कि उसको राजस्थान के किसी हिस्से मे लगाया जाये या कम से कम राजस्थान और यू० पी० के बार्डर पर ही लगा दिया जाये ताकि राजस्थान को भी उससे फायदा पहुंच सके। वह निश्चय तो खैर हो गया लेकिन मथुरा रिफाइनरी के बाई प्राडक्ट जो होंगे उसके लिए आप राजस्थान में कारखाना लगाये ताकि राजस्थान के लोगों को भी कुछ फायदा पहुंच सके तथा कुछ संतोष हो सके। राजस्थान भारत के उत्तरी पश्चिमी भाग में आता है वहां से पंजाब, हरयाणा तथा दूसरे प्रदेशों को आसानी से सप्लाई की जा सकती है इसी तरह मे दूसरे फर्टिलाइजर कारखाने सलादी पुरा के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के सीकर जिले में पाइराइटस का अतुल भण्डार है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है उनको पढ़ने से मालूम होगा कि कितना अनुकूल व्यू यह मंत्रालय ले रहा है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :—

"इस परियोजना का अन्वेषणात्मक कार्य अगस्त, 1969 में शुरु किया गया था। यह योजना, जो 82 लाख रुपए की पूजीगत लागत पर मंजूर की गई है, सलादीपुर में अयस्क भण्डार स्थापित करने तथा भण्डारों से प्राप्त पाइराइटस के वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन करने के लिए बनाई गई थी। आर० बी० जेड कन्सलटेन्टस द्वारा तैयार की गई संभाव्य रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सलादीपुर के भण्डार प्रतिदिन 2000 मीटरी टन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड पैदा कर सकते हैं।"

सरकार इस रिपोट पर विचार कर रही है। 1969 मे इस की जांच शुरू की, उस बारे मे रिपोर्टें सरकार के सामने आ गई कि 2000 मीट्रिक टन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड प्राप्त हो सकता है, लेकिन सरकार अभी तक विचार ही कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतना विलम्ब होने का कारण क्या है? क्या आप अभी भी इस बात के लिए विचार कर रह है कि खाद की आवश्यकता है कि नहीं? आप अभी सल्फर बाहर से मंगाते हैं, लेकिन जो आप के यहां सल्फर बनने वाली है उस की कीमत भी कम होगी और फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज भी बच जायगा। फिर भी अभी तक आप उस बारे मे विचार कर रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नही आता कि क्या बात है।

पैट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स मिनिस्ट्री ने एक वर्किन्ग ग्रुप बनाया था भूतपूर्व श्री कस्तूरी रन्जन की अध्यक्षता में, वह मौके पर गये और उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी कि सलेदीपुरा, राजस्थान में फ़र्टीलाइजर्स का कारखाना बनने का प्रइपा फ़ेन्सी केस बनता है। उसके बाद में सरकार ने एक दूसरे एक्सपर्ट को भेजा उन्होंने भी रिपोर्ट दी र, फर्टीलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन के जनरल मैनेजर श्री आर० एस० कछवाय ने राजस्थान के विभिन्न हिस्सों को देखा और वह कहते है कि ससूदीपुरा मे पाइराइट्स का अतुल भण्डार है जो 20 साल तक काम मे आ सकता है। इतना सब कुछ होने बाद भी आप इस केस को क्यों नगलेक्ट कर रहे है। बार बार कहा जा रहा है कि राजस्थान मे कहा कारखाना हो इसका फैसला राजस्थान सरकार करेगी। मै कहना चाहता हू कि राजस्थान सरकार को कोई दिक्कत नही है. उन्होने सम्पूर्ण केस भारत सरकार को भेज दिया है और कहा है कि एक्सपोर्ट की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर चाहे जहा कारखाना लगा दे। सल्फूयूरिक एसिड और पाइराइट्स ऐसी कमोडिटी के है कि अगर ज्यादा दूर ले जानी हो तो इसकी क्वालिटी खत्म हो जाती है। और वह कीमत नही रहती जो कि रहनी चाहिए।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

इस लिए किसी दूसरी जगह अगर आप कारखाना बनाने की सोचते हों तो उससे कीमत कम हो जाएगी। इस लिए सलेदीपुरा के अन्दर यह कारखाना बनाना चाहिये। जमीन का आप को कोई पैसा नहीं देना पड़ेगा। साथ ही वहां पानी भी काफी है। जी० एस० आई० की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सीकर में अन्डरग्राउन्ड पानी का समुद्र है। फिर यह कह कर क्यों अड़चन लगायी जाती है कि सलेदीपुरा में पानी है। खैतरी का कारखाना सलेदीपुरा के पास से ही पानी लेता है। और नदी बह रही है, पानी की वहां कोई कमी नहीं है, 5, 7 मील पर पानी जितना चाहे आवश्यकता से अधिक आप को मिल सकता है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि सलेदीपुरा के केस को जल्दी तय कीजिए। सलेदीपुरा ऐसी जगह है जहां से आप हरियाणा, गंगानगर, पंजाब को फ़र्टीलाइजर सप्लाई कर सकते हो। इस लिए इस कारखाने की जल्दी से जल्दी स्थापित करने की चेष्टा कीजिए।

राजस्थान में फर्टीलाइजर के वितरण के के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि कोटा में श्रीराम का खाद का कारखाना है। वहां का किसान अपनी बिजली काट कर उस कारखाने को देता है, लेकिन राजस्थान के किसान को उस कारखाने की खाद नहीं मिलती है। उस कारखाने में प्राप्त एक्ससाइज का सब रुपया यू० पी० सरकार को जाता है। लेकिन राजस्थान के अन्दर पैदा होने वाली खाद के लिए राजस्थान का किसान तरसे यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। वहां किसान चाहता है कि पहले उस की मांग पूरी हो उसके बाद देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में खाद जाए। क्या आप की वितरण प्रणाली है कि राजस्थान में खाद दूसरी जगह की बनी हुई दी जाती है, और राजस्थान में पैदा होने वाली खाद वहां के लोगों को न देकर देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में वितरित की जाती है। आप इस वितरण प्रणाली को ठीक कीजिए और नियरेस्ट पोईंट पर वितरित कीजिए।

खाद के कारखाने प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं। जहां तक पब्लिक सैक्टर का सवाल है आप सरकारी एजेन्सीज या कोआपरेटिव के मारफत या अपने डिपार्टमैन्ट की मार्फत खाद को निकालते हैं, लेकिन जितने प्राइवेट सैक्टर के कारखाने हैं वह अपना माल अपने प्राइवेट एजेन्ट की मार्फत निकालते है जिस की वजह से, जैसा माननीय श्री गैन्दा सिंह ने कहा, काफी गड़बड़ होती है, अपने प्राइवेट एजेंट की मार्फत ब्लैक करते है। इस लिए डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग सिस्टम को ब्रेक कीजिए और यह वितरण कोआपरेटिव, ऐग्रीकलचरल डिपार्टमैंट या आप के विभाग की मार्फत हो। उस को पूरी तरह से आप अपने हाथ में लीजिए और प्राइवेट सैक्टर को अपने एजेन्ट अपोंइट करने की छूट न दीजिए। आज किसान को खाद के एक कट्टे के लिए 100 रुपया दाम देना पड़ता है जिस की कीमत 55, 56 रू० है। अगर ऐसी ही स्थिति हमेशा रही तो किसानों को खाद के मामले में काफी निराशा होगी। इसलिए डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को उर्वक और खाद के मामले में आप को ठीक करना चाहिए, स्टेट सरकार की मिनिस्ट्री को टाइट कीजिए, या अपने विभाग की मशीनरी को ठीक कीजिए। इस को आप के मंत्रालय के अधीन आना पड़ेगा क्योंकि आप पैदा करते है। अभी यह होता है कि वितरण प्रणाली ठीक न होने से या समय पर उचित मात्रा में सही स्थान पर माल नहीं पहुंच पाता है जिस से उत्पादन पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। इस बारे में आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

इसी तरह से हमारे यहां झामरकोटा एक स्थान है जहां पर रौक फौसफेट का बहुत बड़ा भंडार है, इस के लिए सर्वे भी हो चुका है और विशेषज्ञों की रिपोर्ट भी अच्छी है। रौक फौसफेट और पायराइट, दोनों ही

खाद के कारखानों में काम आते हैं। इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय करना चाहिए, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं ।

अब मैं बीकानेर में जिप्सम की खानों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच मे झगड़ा चल रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले मे कोई एकटिव कदम नहीं उठा रही है। राजस्थान सरकार ने लीज दे रखी हैं जिप्सम खानों की । जो जिप्सम अच्छी क्वालीटी का है उस को एक जापानी फर्म एक्सपोर्ट कर रही है, अच्छी अच्छो जिप्सम निकाल रही है और खराब जिप्सम को छोड़ रही है। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उन खानों पर कंट्रोल कीजिए और उसके बाद बैबी जिप्सरी इडस्ट्रीज कायम कर सकते है । इन खानों को इस तरह से बरबाद न होने दिया जाय । इन से फायदा आप देश के हित में उठा सकते है उस को उठाने की चेष्टा कीजीए । जिप्सम बहुत काम आने वाली चीज है । इसी लिए बीकानेर में जो जिप्सम की खाने आज एक्स प्लांट हो रही हैं और थोड़े से लाभ के लिए, टैम्प्रेरी फायदे के लिए जो कि एक्साइज डयूटी और रायल्टी के रूप मे आप को मिल जाता है उस को नजरअंदाज कर के स्टेट गवर्नमैन्ट से दिलचस्पी लेकर कुछ इन्तजाम कीजिए ताकि वहां की खानें ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से चल सकें और देश का भला हो ।

डीजल और कैरोसीन तेल के बारे मे फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि किसान के पम्पिंग सैट, ट्रैक्टर बेकार न रहें उनकी जरूरत के मुताबिक तेल मिलता रहे, इस की आप समुचित व्यवस्था करें। साथ ही गांवों के छात्रों को पढ़ाने के लिए मिट्टी का तेल मिल सके उस तरह व्यवस्था आप कीजिए ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with eight minutes' time at my disposal, I would like to discuss only the drug industry in our country.

The main objectives of the Ministry regarding he development of drug industry are:—

(1) to release the stranglehold of the foreign firms on the drug industy;

(2) to develop the public sector undertakings so that they occupy the commanding heights in the industry; and

(3) to assist the small and medium scale Indian industries to develop rapidly and to acquire the strength to fight the foreign firms and to prevent them from the exploitation.

Let us see the performance of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in this regard. The stranglehold of the foreign firms on the drug industry in our country is so strong that with a meagre amount of investment of Rs. 87 lakhs, they have now assets in our country worth Rs. 200 crores. They have built up huge reserves. They have repatriated to their country crores of rupees by way of royalties, dividends, head-office expenses located in their country and so on. They have looted the country in both ways. Firstly, the country has lost valuable foreign exchange and secondly the consumers in our country have got the drugs at the highest prices.

On the one hand this is the position of the foreign firms while on the other hand the public sector undertakings incur losses year after year. The equity capital of IDPL as on 31st March, 1972 was Rs. 27 crores while the accumulated loss was Rs. 38 crores. Properly nursed the Indian sector of our industry can within the next five years develop into a major force to

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

reckon with in our country. IDPL and HAL have their plans but the House will be interested to know how these plans are being implemented.

Take for example tetracyclines. The licensed capacity of IDPL for tetracyclines is 120 tonnes while the production is only 20 tonnes. Whereas the licenced capacity of M/s. Pfizers is 14 tonnes the production is 41 tonnes. When the House of Birlas exceeded 10 per cent of their licensed capacity they were taken to task in the Rajya Sabha and a case was launched against Birlas in a court of law. But when the foreign firms exceed 200 to 1000 per cent of their licensed capacity no penal action has been taken against them. On the contrary they are encouraged by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. I discussed with Mr. Borooah and convinced him that if the tetracyclines are imported in comparison to allowing the production of tetracyclines by Pfizers Ltd. then the country can save Rs. 2 crores worth of foreign exchange per annum. On the other hand IDPL is pressurised by the Ministry due to the influence of OPPI on them to agree to allow the manufacture of Doxycyclines to Pfizers which will be a suicidal act for the public sector undertakings.

The future of IDPL lies in the extent to which it can develop the manufacture of analgin, doxycycline and other newer products in our country. In the past the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals had not permitted even the Indian sector to manufacture drugs which are produced by the public sector undertakings, that is, IDPL and HAL. When IDPL had fought M/s. Hoechst and established analgin over novalgin of Hoechst, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals decided to permit Hoechst to manufacture 150 tonnes of analgin for their captive consumption on the ground that there should be no monopoly of either IDPL or HAL. Why favouritism was shown to foreign firms? Was it because of pulls and pressures exerted by the former Chairman of the Railway Board who serves in the Hoechst with high ups in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals? Some months back he managed to get permission for Hoechst to import by air a good consignment of analgin when the same was available with IDPL.

Coming to the manner in which the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have encouraged the foreign firms to exploit the Indian firms, I would like to mention that the permission letters have been issued to foreign firms to manufacture simple preparations which could easily be prepared or taken up by the small and medium scale sector. What is more these permission letters have no legal backing at all. Again foreign firms like May and Baker, Sandoz, Roche and Glaxo have been granted c.o.b. licences to manufacture a number of formulations which have no connection with the bulk drugs which they produce in this country. If the files relating to these permission letters and c.o.b. licences, analgin to Hoechst and doxycycline to Pfizer are handed over to CBI the House will come to know how the Ministry is responsible for sabotaging the development of the drug industry in our country.

I would fail in my duty if I do not reveal to the House that the Ministry has recently taken a decision to equate foreign firms with Indian firms, whether big or small having a turnover of Rs. 2 crores by asking them to link up the manufacture of each and every bulk drug with formulations. This decision applies to foreign as well as the Indian firms when they come forward for expansion or introduction of new formulations. It could have been alright if this limit had been put only on foreign firms, because they are in possession of permission letters and C.O.B. licences but by equating the Indian firms with foreign firms the development of our industry is be-

ing suppressed. A turnover of Rs. 2 crores is nothing to giant foreign firms which have built up reserves and assets of crores of rupees.

This decision taken by the Ministry under the influence of OPPI is illegal and has been taken without consultation with the Cabinet, D.G.T.D., D.G.H.S. or even the Ministry of Industrial Development. The sole intention was to scale down the development of Indian industry and encourage foreign firms.

Another example is the manufacture of Niacinamide. Warner Hindustan, a big giant, multi-national foreign firm which manufactures chiclets and repatriates huge profits to its country, is being protected in its manufacture of B-Picolin by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and DGTD. B-Picolin is used to manufacture Niacinamide by Warner Hindustan at present. At present, Warner Hindustan cannot give sufficient quantity of B-Picolin to the drug industry in our country. Hence Government has to import it from the same source abroad.

Small-scale firms desiring to enter bulk drugs production like H. C. Shah and Associates, who want to develop Niacinamide from an alternative intermediate MEP which is cheaper than B-Picolin, are not allowed letter of intent under one pretext or another. So a CBI investigation on the role of foreign firms is very necessary. I feel that the OPPI must be banned as they increase corruption and nepotism in the country.

Now a few suggestions....

MR. CHAIRMAN: On how to end corruption.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: ....for the development of our drug industry.

(1) The small and medium sector of the drug industry must be adequately supplied with the raw materials at reasonable prices, which are canalised through STC and IDPL.

(2) Release of canalised items through STC and IDPL is eratic. Quite often the quota of one or two quarters is given in the third quarter. Therefore, I suggest that for small scale firms, 50 per cent of their quota of canalised items should be endorsed on their actual user's licence. For the large scale sector, if in one quarter, a particular item is not released, immediately letter of authority should be given to them.

(3) All permission letters issued to foreign firms without legal backing and all COB licences and diversifications based on false informations must be scrapped.

(4) All proposals given by foreign firms must be advertised before giving a licence or an expansion. IDMA should be consulted about such cases.

(5) All Indian manufacturers should be exempted from the compulsory 5 per cent export so that they are not penalised in their import licence. These Indian firms have been responsible for bringing down the prices of drugs which have remained the monopoly of foreign firms for a long time. Indian firms have also been instrumental in importing raw materials at cheap prices as against foreign firms which are importing them from their principals at the costliest prices.

(6) Indian organised firms which have idle capacities due to some drugs they manufacture becoming obsolete should be allowed to utilise the capacity by introducing new items even if

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the import content is more than 5 per cent by way of diversification.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): While supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, I would like to make some observations and suggest some steps for effecting economy in the working of the public undertakings under the control of this Ministry. The Report of 1973-74 does not indicate how we are going to fulfil the demand of the country in respect of crude, for two-third of which we depend on imported crude, specially when there is a world oil crisis. I know there are some short-term programmes by way of agreements with the oil producing countries.

16.54 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

Our aim has always been to achieve self-sufficiency. When I say this, naturally the Ministers are also thinking in the same way. But the Report is almost silent on what steps ONGC and Oil India are going to take in the next five or ten years to explore more oil on land and also off-shore.

Sir, after many years of thinking, we decided to buy one self-propelled, floating platform now known as Sagar Samrat. We are going to spend hugely in foreign exchange, and so, why could we not purchase another self-propelled or floating platform to save foreign exchange in importing crude, by that we can double the off-shore exploration for oil since the seismic survey done some years ago shows that there are great possibilities of getting huge quantities of oil from under the sea? In addition my suggestion is that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India should go in a big way, especially in those areas, which are seismically very attractive or where there is a certainty of getting oil, instead of going by old surveys or perhaps by old planning which we did some years ago and meet with dry wells rather than fields full of oil.

I read in the report that there was a joint techno-economic plan drawn with the assistance of Russian experts in relation to the surface oil drilling. But the report does not say what is the plan; whether they have reached some conclusion and what we are going to do about this techno-economic plan which might or might not have been drawn. This House must be informed as to what has happened to that joint techno-economic plan which was drawn with the assistance of Russian experts.

The other day, the Minister said that very soon we will be having the nationalisation of Burmah-Shell and Caltex perhaps on the basis of Esso. But I would put it this way that if this nationalisation is coming in the same manner as the Esso has been nationalised, the same report about which I am talking just now—1973-74—it is mentioned that we are going to have a Corporation, the Bitumen Marketing Corporation. Why not then pool the Bitumen of Esso, Caltex and Burmah Shell and start this Corporation, which means phased nationalisation. When I was in the Ministry in the Government of Maharashtra and in charge of co-operative department, I had the occasion to discuss the distribution of asphalt especially in Maharashtra because we had taken up a huge programme of building of roads and I found that it was very, very difficult for us, sometimes to get drums. If the drums were available it was difficult to get transport, and hence a suggestion came that instead of drums we could have bulk transportation. I think this is the way in which the Bitumen Marketing Corporation is perhaps going to work. All over the world, drums

have been excluded now. It is the bulk packing which goes to different centres of the country, because, as you may be surprised to know, this country is spending Rs. 10 crores on importing special steel for the manufacture of drums. This valuable foreign exchange of Rs. 10 crores is being wasted, since these drums, after use, are cut and wasted. Not only that Asphalt when melted either by coal or by using fire-wood, some quantity of it gets wasted.

17 hrs.

Now the technology has developed so much that asphalt could be transported in bulk and in liquid form also. Hence I request the Minister especially when you asked money from Parliament and this amount has been sanctioned to you but you have mentioned in the report only this much that you are going to have this corporation. Why not overhaul the whole process of getting this Corporation going in business so that we can go a little faster in regard to our road building programmes in the Fifth Plan. As I said earlier that we will be saving foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 10 crores and perhaps we will be building roads also quickly, if you create this important Bitumen Marketing Corporation.

The steel for each drum: costs about Rs. 86. The Indian Oil Company, Burma Shell and Caltex purchase these drums for Rs. 150 each. Where does the money of Rs. 84/- go? It goes perhaps to the monopoly sector, perhaps to Birlas or their concerns who are fabricating the drums. This means they are making substantial profits. As I said steel costs Rs. 86 each drum and the manufacturing costs may come up to Rs. 14 for each drum. So on every drum they are making a profit of Rs. 50 or so, This should be stopped soon. Thereby this corporation is not only going to save foreign exchange but it is going to stop the sucking of money by monopoly sector by dubious methods and perhaps stop theft of special steel also, by not using it for drums.

I now come to the IDPL. The hon. Minister and the Minister of State are intelligent and forward looking gentlemen. The IDPL manufactures some basic salts like phenacitin, sulfonamide, vitamin B2, nicotinamide, etc. There was drug control order in 1966 and the prices were then fixed for these basic salts also. These basic drugs are being sold by the IDPL to the monopoly drug houses at a price fixed in 1966 or 1967. These monopoly drug houses make profits by 400 times or even more. A tablet of Saridon costs about 25 paise while the basic material which is produced by the IDPL, Hyderabad, costs them about 5 paise or 7 paise. These gains are reaped by the monopoly houses, while IDPL is losing money The IDPL at Hyderabad is losing crores of rupees per year and I do not know why the Ministry is sleeping over this matter and does not revise the cost of these basic salts manufactured by IDPL.

The prices of raw materials have gone up by more than 100 per cent. Still the IDPL prices of basic salts remain the same. TA, DA. etc. of the workers of the public sector factories had gone up and they will go still higher, but the prices have not been increased. The hon. Minister should also prove to the world that the public sector is doing well. If you do not allow them to earn profits what is their due because of delay in taking decisions, it is very sad indeed.

At Rishikesh we have got a project which produces antibiotics for which we need glass phials and galtatine capsules. The capsules are manufactured perhaps only by Birlas in our country. If they delay the manufacture of gelatin capsules the drugs which we are producing at Rishikesh cannot be marketed. I had suggested to the Ministry some two and a half years ago; why not invite some young engineers and entrepreneurs to settle down at Rishikesh and give them incentives and let them start manufacture of phials and capsules.

[Dr. Kailas]

Funds should also be given on loan; land and electricity should be provided. Then, there will be no problem of sale of glass phials and capsules because the whole production from these small units will be purchased by IDPL. Hence, Government should decide on inviting some entrepreneurs to establish these small units so that we give some employment to such engineers and there will be also multiplication of more and more jobs. I hope the Minister will decide this very quickly. Before I sit down, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain very unfortunate matters in his Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue, Mr. Kailas. You can have your full say. You are making some good points. I hope, the Minister is taking note of your suggestions.

DR. KAILAS: I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to certain very very serious things. I have got to narrate this against my wish. There was one officer taken from Railway Accounts Service. I would not like to name him. I would like to give his name privately to the Minister because I do not want to discredit any officers by mentioning their names. Though he may be doing something which is not good for the country which is not good for the Indian Oil Corporation even then I would not like to name them. This officer joins Lube-India in August 1968 and Government of India puts him as Finance Director of Lube-India. His pay scale was then Rs. 2500-3000. In February 1972, he was appointed in Indian Oil Corporation, in the pay scale of Rs. 3000-3500 Sir, when he was deputed from Railways to this Ministry or Lube-India, he was asked to opt for either for the Railway Medical Rules or for the medical rules of Lube-India This gentleman, this officer, voluntarily opted for Railway Medical Rules. Here now starts the story. The wife of this officer fell ill and she was admitted in a private nursing home or a hospital and he made a plea to Lube-India, though he was not entitled to, because he had opted for Railway Medical Rules, but he got Rs. 15,000 from Lube-India. Then, without disclosing this fact, he wrote to the Railway Board that he should be paid for the medical Bill of his wife as he has not been paid anything by Lube-India. He may not have mentioned this, but, he did conceal this fact that he has received Rs. 15,000 from Lube-India. The Railway Board wrote back to him that he cannot be paid and this officer again approached Lube-India and submitted a bill for Rs. 19,724.88. This means, he got Rs. 15,000 plus Rs. 19,724.88 So much of money that is, Rs. 34724.88P was paid to him by Lube-India and it was not disclosed to any one because he happened to be the Finance Director of Lube-India. God knows how he could conceal this fact from auditors. Let the hon. Minister reply to this. Not only that. This gentleman, who was drawing Rs 2,500-3,000 claimed DA. The DA was not allowed to him for one year. But, after one year, he got Rs. 875 P.M. as DA and that too, with retrospective effect. The decision about the DA of Rs. 875 P.M. was taken in 1969 by whom, I do not know. And this was given with retrospective effect, from August, 1968. Perhaps, even today, he is drawing this DA. How could a person drawing Rs. 3000 as pay can get Rs. 875 as DA? God only knows. Perhaps it may be available to such other officers in Lube-India or IOC. The Minister should look into it. If that is so, let all the officers in Government getting Rs. 3000 get DA. When we ask for only Rs. 15 or 20 extra D.A. for lower staff the reply is that Government has no money! But highly placed officers do get such a huge amount as DA.

The products of Lube-India and IOC may easily get sold. People have to stand in queues to by them, so much is the demand. Still, Rs. 15000

to 20000 are ear-marked and spent for entertainment. I do not know whom this officer entertains. May be he entertains some of his relatives and friends. I do not want to impute motives, but for effecting economy, this can be easily stopped right to-day. Another few lakhs of rupees are spent on advertisements in various papers and magazines. This is also not necessary because these products easily get sold Perhaps in the olden days when these things were not sold easily, we thought of entertainment and advertisement but today these are not necessary. But still it is going on as no one is interested in economy. These can be stopped right now, both the entertainment and advertisement expenses.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Are you talking of the Finance Manager or Finance Director of Lube?

DR. KAILAS: I am talking of the Director.

There was another officer who is Public Relations Manager in I.O.C. —I will not disclose his name also. Against him a raid was made by the police and found huge cash and valuables. There was a CBI inquiry. CBI recommended that he should be suspended and a departmental enquiry be held. Once he was transferred from Bombay to Delhi but he did not shift to Delhi. Is not a crime that he was at Bombay for six months and he claimed and was paid the daily allowance as if he was on duty. God knows how much he earned and cheated Government by keeping on paper his Delhi residential address, telephone number, etc. to show that he was in Delhi. How he could manoeure to remain in Bombay and did not shift to Delhi even though transferred. He then ultimately got himself transferred back to Bombay as he is so influential and got money by making false bills of T.A. and D.A. for 6 months.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the same person who drew Rs. 1 lakh as a medical bill?

DR. KAILAS: No, this is another officer. I would like to make some observations about Petro-chemicals.

While the demand for petro-chemicals and intermediates is going up, the production is very much less. I do not know why the Indian Petro-chemicals at Baroda is not working to schedule and when it will start working to hundred per cent of its capacity, so that we can save foreign exchange. It is well known that many industries depending on this, particularly the plastic industry and rubber industry are suffering very much. I want the Minister to give a categorical answer.

Coming to fertilizer, the Minister has drawn up a very big programme for the manufacture of fertilizer. I am sure he would see to it that fertilizer is easily available within the country so that the production of foodgrains does not suffer.

The price of petrol was increased with the idea of reducing its consumption. What was the consumption of petrol before the price hike and after that? By what percentage has the consumption gone down? I would like the Minister to tell the House when he replies.

There is acute shortage of kerosene oil, particularly in the rural areas. This should be looked into.

We are asking the industrialists and the working class to produce more. But they cannot do that unless we supply them furnace oil in adequate quantities. Otherwise, our factories will be closed down. I hope necessary arrangements will be made to supply them furnace oil in adequate quantities.

With these words, I support the demands.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : सभापति जी, पैट्रोलियम और कैमिकल

[श्री डी० एम०. तिवारी]

मिनिस्ट्री का स्वरूप ब्रह्मा का है । सुना जाता है कि ब्रह्मा के चार मुंह थे, उसी तरह से इस मिनिस्ट्री के भी चार स्वरूप हैं और इस मन्त्री मुंह से चार बातें करते हैं। एक मुंह तो वह है जिस से पैट्रोल और कैरोसिन आयल पैदा करते हैं। दूसरा मुंह है जिस से अनाज की वृद्धि में सहायता करते हैं। तीसरा मुंह है जिससे प्रसाधन की चीजों को बनाने में, औरतों का चेहरा सुन्दर बनाने में मदद करते हैं और चौथा मुंह है जिससे घर में उजाला लाया जा सकता है। अब देखना है कि इन चारों मुंह से जो बहुत प्रकार के चमत्कार हैं, उसे कर सके हैं या नहीं कर सके हैं।

हम एक-एक को लें—सब से पहले तो जीवन रक्षा की बात है—दवा बनाकर लोगों की जीवन रक्षा की जाय । बहुत लाड़ेबिल आब्जेक्ट है लेकिन जीवन रक्षा के पहले जीवन कन्टिन्यू करे उसके लिये अन्न के उत्पादन की जरूरत है। अगर अन्न नहीं रहेगा तो बीमारी से नहीं मरेंगे, बिना खाये ही मर जायेंगे। अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री प्रयत्न में है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अन्न ज्यादा उत्पन्न न हो क्यों कि दिन व दिन फर्टिलाइजर की सप्लाई कम होती जा रही है, फर्टिलाईजर मिलता नहीं है । अगर ब्लैक-मार्केट में लेना चाहें तो जितना भी चाहें आप ले सकते हैं बिना रोक टोक के। अगरचे हिन्दुस्तान में इसकी कमी हो गई है तो जरूरतमन्दों को मिलता, जिनको जरूरत नहीं है उनको नहीं मिलता और ब्लैक-मार्केट में भी वह नहीं मिलता लेकिन आपका सिस्टम इतना डिफेक्टिव है कि, असल मूल्य पर चीज न मिले, ब्लैकमार्केट में अधिक पैसा देकर किसानों को मिले और फिर उनसे कहा जाय कि निर्धारित मूल्य पर अनाज बेचो तो वह कैसे सम्भव हो सकता है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि लोग सोचते हैं कि उजाले में खाना खाने के बाद अपने घर में सोयें यह मिनिस्ट्री 20 या 25 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा किरोसिन शहरों में ही यूज करती है। मिनिस्टर साहब कहते थे कि केवल बम्बई में ही 15 परसेन्ट किरोसिन की खपत होती है क्योंकि बम्बई में बिजली है, गैस जलती है लेकिन देहात में गरीब लोगों को अपनी झोपड़ी में उजाला के लिये किरोसिन पर ही निर्भर करना पड़ता है तो उनको कैसे आप दे सके हैं। क्या कभी आपने सोचा है कि देहात की झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले गरीब लोग अपने घर पर किस तरहसे उजाला कर सकते हैं? कम से कम एक दो घंटे के लिए खाने पीने और सोने के पहले तो उजाला जरूर चाहिए। लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट जो सिविलाईजेशन लाना चाहती है वह शहरी सिविलाईजेशन होती जा रही है। शहर के लोगों को ही सारी सुविधाये दी जाती हैं। वे रसोई में किरोसिन इस्तेमाल करे, गेस इस्तेमाल करें, बिजली भी इस्तेमाल करें, दुनिया भर के साधन इस्तेमाल करे लेकिन देहात में लोगों को घर में उजाले के लिये आप एक डिबिया तेल भी नही दे सकते हैं। क्या कभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने— मैं चार मुंह नही चार बाहें कहूं—अपनी एक बांह से इस बात को सोचा है कि उन किसानों का क्या होगा। अब तो यह नौबत आ गई है कि लोग लकड़ी बीन कर लाते हैं, उनको जलाकर उजाला करते हैं तब खाना बनाते और खाते हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): जो वोकल एलिमेन्ट्स होते है उन्ही को देते हैं।

सभापति महोदय: हमें कोई किरोसिन नहीं मिलता है, हम किरोसिन इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं, तिवारी जी इसके बारे में ज्यादा जानते हैं इसलिए आप ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से खुलासा कीजिए।

श्री डी० एम० तिवारी: मैं समझता हूं हमारे मन्त्री जी जहां तेल बहुत्य से मिलता है उस प्रान्त से आते हैं और वे देहात वैरह ने

वाले हैं, जन्म कर्म देहात में हुआ है तो देहात की तरफ भी वे नजर करेंगे। उन्होंने तेल बहुलता को देखा है अपने प्रान्त में लेकिन दूसरी जगह भी उसकी झलक दिखला देंगे यह हम उनसे आशा करते थे परन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश उनके मन्त्रित्वकाल मे हमको तेल कम मिलने लगा है।

जहा तक फर्टिलाइजर का सवाल है, आज आम किसानो के पास जाये तो वे कहत हैं कि फर्टिलाइजर नही मिला इसलिए पैदावार कम हो गई। हरयाणा और पंजाब के किसान यह कहते हैं और बिहार के किसान तो कहते ही हैं। केवल तेल के इम्पोर्ट के लिए 1300 करोड खर्च हो गए और अन्न भी कम हो गया तो उसको मगाने के लिए और भी फारेन एक्सचेंज चाहिए इसलिए अगर थोडा सा फारेन एक्सचेंज का और प्रबन्ध करके फर्टिलाइजर मगा लेते तो उससे, जो दुगुना चौगुना अन्न मगाने के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च करना पड़ता है उसको खर्च करने की आवश्यकता नही रहती। तो इस बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान जरूर जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक दवा का सवाल है, 10-12 सालों से दवाओ के कारखाने बनाये गए है, वे चल रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक किसी मद मे हम लोग सेल्फ-सफीशिएन्ट नही हैं। कारण क्या है?

सभापति महोदय पापुलेशन बहुत बढ़ गई है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी: पापुलेशन बढ़ गई है या कैपिसिटी का इस्तेमाल नही कर सकते है? पापुलेशन भी बढ़ गई है लेकिन पूरी कैपिसिटी का इस्तेमाल भी हम लोग नही करते हैं।

चौथी बात यह है कि आफिसर्स को बहुत क्रिटिसाइज किया जाता है लेकिन मैंने न कभी क्रिटिसाइज किया है न तारीफ की है। मैं समझता हूं कोई एक कोड आफ काडक्ट मिनिस्ट्री में भी होना चाहिए। जैसे किसी अफसर की शिकायत की जाये तो मिनिस्टर उसकी जाच करे और अगर उसकी गलती नही है तो हाउस में उसकी सफाई दे ताकि भ्रम पैदा न हो। आप अपने मन में ही रख लेंगे हाउस को कुछ नही मालूम होगा तो भ्रम बना रहेगा। कोई अफसर नाजायज बात करता है तो उसको आप निकाल दें, उसमें कोई हील हुज्जत नही होनी चाहिए लेकिन अगर भ्रमवश या स्वार्थवश किसी पर कोई अटैक करता है तो उस अफसर को प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिए। जैसे कमला जी ने शिकायत की उसकी आप जाच कर ले, अगर बात सही है तो उन को निकाल दे (व्यवधान) कान मे उन्होंने कहा है कुछ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी नाम कहेंगे कान मे और उनकी चर्चा हिन्दुस्तान में होगी, यह कैसी बात है। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय: कुछ लोग नाम लेना ठीक नही समझते हैं।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी मै समझता हूं ऐसा न हो कि जो गुड वर्कर्स हैं, जिन्होंने अच्छा आर्गेनाइज किया है उनको प्रोटेक्शन न मिले और उन को रिजाइन करना पडे। मैं समझता हू यह अच्छा नही लगता कि आफिसर्स को गाली दे। कोई छोटा अफसर होता तो उसकी कम रेस्पासिबिलिटी होती लेकिन अगर हेड आफ दि डिपार्टमेट है अगर खराब है तो तुरन्त उसको डिसमिस कर दे, हाउस इसमे आपको सपोर्ट करेगा लेकिन अगर दीदा दानिस्ता भ्रमवश या किसी मतलब से शिकायत की जाती है तो मत्री जी को यहा पर खुले आम बयान देना चाहिए उसको प्रोटेक्शन देनी चाहिए अन्यथा उस अफसर का काम मे मन नही लगता है।

अब मैं बिहार के सम्बन्ध मे कुछ कहना चाहता हू। बिहार वालों ने मत्री जी को अपने सिर पर रखा यानी जो सबसे ऊंचा स्थान बिहार में हो सकता है वह मंत्री जी को दिया था। (व्यवधान) हम आशा यह करते थे

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

कि इतने दिन तक बिहार में रह कर उसकी तरफ भी यह कुछ ध्यान देंगे । बरौनी फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना कितने दिन से लगा है लेकिन प्रोडक्शन कब होगा, भगवान जाने । (व्यवधान) सिन्दरी कारखाने में बराबर घाटा लगता है तो क्यों ? मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जितनी कैपिटल उसमें लगी, क्योंकि रिपोर्ट में है कि वह अब ओल्ड होता जा रहा है, तो अपनी जवानी में उस केपिटल को ला सका कि नही ? कितनी कैपिटल लगी और कितना उसमें से निकला यह बताइये । नहीं तो रोज री-मौडलिंग करने से कोई काम नही बनेगा । आप उसको तोड़ दीजिये और नया प्लाट लगाइये । क्यो घाटा देश को दे रहे है ? वहां के अधिकारियों का छोटे कर्मचारियों के प्रति अच्छा व्यवहार नही है । मेरे पास पत्र आते है, कोई दूसरे प्रान्त का आता है तो उनकी अवहेलना करते है । इसलिये प्रान्तीयता की भावना को समाप्त करना चाहिये ।

बरौनी में पुराना तेल शोधक कारखाना है, उसका एक्सपेंशन हो गया 4 मिलियन टन का । रिपोर्ट मे देखते है कि 2.4 मिलियन टन प्रोडक्शन होता है । ऐसा क्यो है ? बिहार में पेट्रो कैमिकल कारखाना देने का बहुत पहले आश्वासन दिया था । लेकिन आज तक वह नही लगा । तो मै मन्त्री महोदय से यही कहना चाहूंगा कि आपको हमने बडा आदर दिया है, सर पर रखा है, आप बिहार की तरफ भी कुछ ख्याल कीजिये । मेरे पास आंकड़े नही है लेकिन मुझे कहा गया है कि जो तेल सप्लाई होता है, वह कम सप्लाई होता है उस में भी आबादी के अनुसार जो बिहार को मिलना चाहिए वह भी नही मिलता है कि राशन का तेल, डीजल कम मिलता है । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों ? हम ने क्या पाप किया है ? बिहार वह नही कहता कि चूंकि तेल वहां होता है इसलिये सब वहीं दे दीजिये । नहीं । जितना उसका कोटा हो उतना तो दीजिये । अगर नहीं देते हैं तो बिहार के साथ अन्याय होता है । और जो हमने आपकी खातिर की है उसके प्रति अकृतज्ञता होगी । आप जांच कर लें कि बिहार के साथ ज्यादती हो रही है या नही । और उसको पापुलेशन, खास कर देहाती पापुलेशन के आधार पर जो मिलना चाहिए वह नही मिल रहा है । तो हर प्रारम्भ में जितना तेल मिलता है उसी हिसाब से बिहार को दीजिये । डीजल भी उसी हिसाब से दीजिये । जो हमारा हक है वह दीजिये । और आप जब इस पद पर आए है तो हमारे साथ कम से कम न्याय भी कीजिये । आप कुछ और ज्यादा समय लगाइये मिनिस्ट्री मे, एक्स्ट्रा कैरिकुलर एक्टिविटी कम कीजिये । अपनी कुशलता और पूरा समय लगाइयेगा तो आप अधिक काम कर सकेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति जी, इस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर काफी लोग बोल चुके हैं । मैं इन मांगों का विरोध करता हूं । पिछले कुछ दिनों से इस मंत्रालय की काफी चर्चा इस देश में चल रही है । आज तेल, पैट्रोलियम, डीजल, खाद और दवाई बनाने का कच्चा माल जीवन के लिये इतना आवश्यक अंग बन चुका है कि उस के बिना जीवन सूना लगता है । मिट्टी का तेल काफी लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं लेकिन आज उन्हे नहीं मिल रहा है । इस बात से मंत्री जी इन्कार नहीं करेंगे कि अधिक दाम दे कर आप चाहे जितना तेल ले लीजिये । फिर कैसे विश्वास कर लिया जाय कि वाकई में कमी है । मूल बात यह है कि आप की वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है । जहा जिस की आवश्यकता है उतना पहुंचता नहीं है । लोग अधिक पैसा देकर जितना चाहें तेल खरीद सकते हैं । इसलिये वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिए । मिट्टी का तेल प्राय: बहुत ही गरीब आदमी इस्तेमाल करते है,

गांवों में रहने वालों को यह आवश्यकता की चीज है, मध्यम वर्ग के लोग इस पर खाना बनाते हैं। तो ऐसे लोगों को मिट्टी का तेल मिलना चाहिये और साथ ही उस की कीमत घटनी चाहिये ।

पैट्रोल और डीजल भी हमारे देश में आवश्यक चीज है। नये तरीके से खेती हो, ट्रैक्टर के माध्यम से खेती की जाय यह सभी चाहते और कहते हैं। लेकिन ट्रैक्टर के लिये डीजल नहीं मिलता है । इस से काफी लोग परेशान हैं, लोगों के ट्रैक्टर्स खड़े हुए हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि इस बार जो फसल आयी हैं वह अगली बार इस से भी कम फसल आयेगी । इसलिये आप देखिये कि किस की कितनी जमीन है, उस के अनुसार वितरण कीजिये ।

तेल पैदा करने वाले देशों द्वारा पैट्रोल के दाम बढ़ाने से हो सकता है कि कुछ दाम बढ़ाये जाये, लेकिन सरकार ने भी इस आड़ में पैट्रोल के काफी दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं जिस के कारण टैक्सी का किराया इतना अधिक बढ़ गया हैं कि गरीब लोग, मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करे ।

आप ने कुछ विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों को अपने हाथ में लिया है और कुछ मुआवजा भी देना चाहते हैं। परन्तु इन के जो पैट्रोल पम्प्स है, या डीलर्स है उन में उन के ही आदमियों का बोलबाला है । आप ने कहा है कि खाद के वितरणकर्ताओं में, पैट्रोल के वितरणकर्ताओं में शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को हिस्सा दिया जाय। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। क्या कारण है जो उन को खाद की एजेन्सियां या पैट्रोल पमप्स नहीं दिये गये। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों का कोटा निर्धारित करें, चाहे खाद वितरण हो, मिट्टी का तेल वितरण हो, डीजल या पैट्रोल वितरण का मामला हो, जिस के अनुसार पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को एजेन्सियां दी जाय। आप तंह कर लीजिये कि किस हिसाब से शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स, ट्राइब्स और हरिजनों को सहायता देंगे। ऐसा करने से जो बहुत से पढ़े लिखे हरिजन बेकार फिर रहे हैं उन को काम मिलेगा। मुझे आशा है कि इस तरफ आप जरूर ध्यान दगे ।

दवाई बनाने के लिये जो कच्चा माल दिया जाता है, हम ने कल भी चर्चा की, वह ठीक नहीं होता और नकली दवायें बनाने का तांता लगा हुआ है । लोगों को दवायें बनाने के लिये लाइसेस दिया जाता है, क्यों कि सरकार चाहती है कि लोगों को, गरीब आदमियों को आसानी से अच्छी और सस्ती दवायें मिलें। लेकिन आज शुद्ध दवायें नहीं मिलती हैं, उचित दाम पर नहीं मिलती है। जब लाइसेंस दिया जाता है तो इंस्पेक्टर जांच के लिये जाते हैं, उन्हे खुश कर के वापस भेज दिया जाता है, परिणाम यह होता है कि बोतल पर लेबिल कुछ है और दवा कुछ और ही रहती है । ऐसे बहुत से कारखाने नकली दवायें बनाने के बहुत से देश में हैं। इन्दौर में भी ऐसे कारखाने पकड़े गये। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि गम्भीरता से विचार करने के बाद ही दवायें बनाने के लिये लोगों को लाइसेंस देना चाहिये और कड़ी जांच होनी चाहिये कि उन के द्वारा दवाई ठीक बनायी जा रही है कि नहीं। जांच के बाद ही दवा बाजार में आये। आज बहुत नकली दवा बाजार में बिक रही हैं।

तेल खोज में काफ़ी त्रुटियां हैं। इन में बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है । परन्तु हम इस में सफल नहीं हुए ? मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस बात को देखें कि हमारे देश में अधिक से अधिक तेल निकल सके। हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। उस के लिए ठीक प्रकार से

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

खोज की व्यवस्था की जाए और खोज करने मे जो कमिया है, जो त्रुटिया हैं, उन को कितना दूर कर सकती है कैसे दूर कर सकते है, इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे तो मैं समझता हू कि हमे दूसरे देशो की तरफ देखने की आवश्यकता नहीं पडेगी। आज इस मे बहुत कमिया हैं और उन को दूर करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है ।

एक दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि खाद बनाने की जो फैक्टरीज है इन का अपना कमीशन बधा हुआ है और यह खाद का बहुत ज्यादा पैसा लेती है। खाद का जो वितरण होता है वह ठीक नही होता है । इसलिए इस खाद के वितरण की व्यवस्था को सरकार को अपने हाथ मे ले लेना चाहिए और अपने द्वारा खाद सारे देश मे बटवानी चाहिए क्योकि जब खाद समय पर नही मिलती है, तो पैदावार पर इस का बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है । आज काश्तकार अन्धकार मे है और ठीक समय पर और उचित दाम पर उस को खाद मिलता नही है, लेकिन अगर पैसा अधिक दिया जाए त चाहे जितना खाद आप ले लीजिए। सारे देश मे यही हाल है। अगर आप उचित दाम पर काश्तकार को खाद दे, उस को डीजल दे, तो आप की पैदावार काफी बढ सकती है । आज देश मे बहुत मे काश्तकार ऐसे भी है जो बैलो से खेती करते है लेकिन उन को भी खाद की आवश्यकता है । उन को भी अगर पर्याप्त मात्रा मे खाद मिले, तो मै समझता हू कि पैदावार मे काफी प्रगति हो सकती है और अगर वितरण की यही प्रणाली रही तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि विदेशो के सामने अनाज के लिए आप को हाथ पसारने पडेगे और जैसा कि कहा जाता है कि जैसा अनाज खाओगे वैसी बुद्धि होगी। अगर बाहर का अन्न खाएगे, तो वैसी ही लोगो की बुद्धि होगी और इस का प्रभाव हमारे देश पर पड़ने वाला है ।

सभापति महोदय : आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए, इस के पक्ष में आप हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा कहना यह है कि ठीक प्रकार से लोगो को सामान मिले . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

सभापति जी, मेरा कहना यही है कि वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक हो और उचित समय पर लोगो को खाद मिले जिस से काश्तकार बीज बोने के समय, जब जब उसे आवश्यक लगे, खाद का प्रयोग कर ले । अगर ऐसा होगा, तो फसल अच्छी होगी और उस से हमारे देश की जो अनाज की आवश्यकता है, वह पूरी होगी और दुनिया के सामने हमे हाथ नही पसारना पडेगा और अगर जगह जगह पर सौदे बाजी नही करनी पडेगी ।

मे यह भी चाहता हू कि आप देश के अन्दर किसान को उस की उपज का उचित दाम देवे । किसान जितनी मेहनत करता है और जितना पैसा वह अनाज पैदा करने मे लगाता है, उन सब का ध्यान रखते हुए उस को उस की उपज का दाम मिलना चाहिए और यह हम तभी कर पाएंगे जब कि पर्याप्त मात्रा मे हम उस को खाद दे सकेंगे ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : सभापति जी, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मत्रालय की मागो के सम्बन्ध मे जो बहस हो रही है, इस बहस के सम्बन्ध मे मै इस मत्रालय के एक बहुत अहम पहलू फर्टिलाइजर्स की तरफ मत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा ।

यह मत्रालय एक ऐसा मत्रालय है, जिस का देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के साथ गहरा सम्बन्ध है और विश्व व्यापी तेल सकट के बाद इस मत्रालय की उपयोगिता, इसकी कमठता और इस की कार्य विधि

पर देश के अर्थ-शास्त्रो का ध्यान केन्द्रित हो जाना चाहिए। खाद का उत्पादन कृषि उत्पादन से गहरा तालमेल रखता है। कृषि का उत्पादन यदि नही बढता है तो देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कभी भी ठीक नही हो सकती। खाद के उत्पादन के लिए इस मत्रालय द्वारा जो अब तक कार्यवाही की गई है, वह अपने आप मे ऐसी नही है जिस की तारीफ की जाए। यह सही है कि मौजूदा मत्री महोदय ने इस मत्रालय को अपने हाथ मे लेने के बाद कुछ काम इस दिशा मे करने की कोशिश की है, इस मे इकार नही किया जा सकता। फर्टिलाइजर्स कार्पोरेशन आफ इन्डिया का भी, यू कहना चाहिए, पुनर्गठन किसी हद तक किया, लेकिन यह सब काफी नही है। जिस अर्जेन्सी के साथ खाद उत्पादन के बारे मे काम किया जाना चाहिए था, वह नही किया गया है और न किया ही जा रहा है। हमारे देश मे जो मौजूदा पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के कारखाने इस खाद के उत्पादन मे लगे हुए है उन की जो इन्स-टाइड कैपेसिटी है उस का पूरा यूटिलाइजेशन नही हो रहा है, ऐसा लगता है कि देश को इस साल मे ही नही बल्कि आने वाले कई सालो तक हम खाद के मामले मे आत्म-निर्भर नही बना सकेगे। विदेशो मे भी खाद मिलने की सम्भावना नही है। तेल की कीमते बढ जाने के बाद हमारे देश मे फारेन एक्सचेंज हमारे पास इतना नही रह जाता कि हम बहुत बडी मात्रा मे खाद बाहर से मगा सकेगे। ऐसी हालत मे इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि देश मे ही खाद के उत्पादन के लिए कारगर कदम उठाए जाए और ये कदम, जिस रफ्तार से यह मत्रालय और सरकार चलती है, उस रफ्तार से थोडे भिन्न हो साथ ही साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि जो खाद हमारे देश मे पैदा होता है उस का वितरण भी समुचित ढग से हो। आम शिकायत यह है कि खाद के वितरण मे पक्षपात होता है और खाद के वितरण मे कीमते ज्यादा कर के ब्लैक मार्केट मे वसूल की जाती है। इस बारे मे मै इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूगा कि जो लोग गावो के क्षेत्रो से आते हैं उस को इस बात का पता है कि किस तरह से किसानों से खाद की दुगनी और तीन गुनी कीमत वसूल की जाती है। इतना ही नही, खाद के वितरण का कोई समय नही होता है। खाद्यान्नो के उत्पादन के लिए यह जरूरी है कि किसानो को खाद समय पर निश्चित मात्रा मे और निश्चित दामो पर मिले। यदि ऐसा होता है तो खाद के वितरण का कोई फ़ायदा किसान उठा सकता है लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति कुछ ऐसी है कि देश मे यह सब नही हो पाता है।

खाद के वितरण के बारे मे जब जब भी इस सदन मे चर्चा हुई, तो यह कहा कि हम ने खाद का वितरण एसेंसियल कामोडिटीज एक्ट के तहत अपने हाथ मे ले लिया है और उस के अन्तर्गत हम कार्यवाही करते हैं, लोगो को चुप करने की कोशिश की गई। मै मत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहूगा कि एक ओर जहा सरकारी क्षेत्र में पैदा होने वाले खाद का वितरण फिर भी ढग से होता है, उस के वितरण की देश मे ठीक व्यवस्था है लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर मे पैदा होने वाले, उत्पादित होने वाले खाद के वितरण की कोई व्यवस्था नही है। वह उन्ही प्राइवेट डीलर्स के द्वारा, जिन को वे कम्पनीज नामजद करती हैं, बेचा जाता है और वे कम्पनियां जिस वक्त उन प्राइवेट डीलर्स को खाद देती है, उसी वक्त प्रीमियम के तौर पर बहुत बडी धनराशि उन से वसूल करती है। परिणामस्वरूप उन छोटे डीलर्स को उपभोक्ताओ से ज्यादा कीमत वसूल करनी पडती है। इसलिए मै मत्री महोदय से सुझाव के तौर पर निवेदन करना चाहूगा कि जितने भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर मे कारखाने हो, उन को वे पूरा तरह ले और उन के उत्पादन को अपने हाथ मे लेने के बाद अपनी एजेंसियो द्वारा लोगो मे उस का वितरण करे।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

मैं समझता हू कि ऐसा करने से वितरण व्यावस्था का यह दोष काफी हद तक दूर हो सकता है।

सरकार की ओर से बराबर कहा जाता है कि जो लोग खाद म ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करते हैं, हम उन लोगो के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते है। इस से इन्कार नही किया जा सकता है कि खाद के वितरण मे लार्ज-स्केल ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होता है। मैं मत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि खाद के ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के बारे मे उन के पास जो शिकायते आई है उन के आधार पर उन्होने कितने डीलर्ज को हटा दिया है। यह तो एक मामूली बात है अगर वितरण के बारे मे शिकायते आती हैं, तो डीलरशिप तुरन्त टर्मिनेट कर देनी चाहिए। लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से डीलरशिप टर्मिनेट करने के मामले दस, बीस, पच्चीस भी नही होगे। इस लिए मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कितने मामलो मे सरकार ने डीलरशिप टर्मिनेट की, और अगर शिकायते आने पर भी डीलरशिप को टर्मिनेट नही किया गया, तो उस के क्या कारण है। अगर मत्री महोदय ये आकडे सदन के सामने रख सकें, तो हम आश्वस्त होगे कि उन्होने इस बारे मे कुछ किया है।

मैं मत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हू कि राजस्थान मे खाद के उत्पादन के लिए बहुत गुजायश है। राजस्थान मे खाद के उत्पादन के लिए, और खास तौर से फासफेटिक फर्टलाइजर के उत्पादन के लिए, सभी आवश्यक रा मैटीरियल उपलब्ध है। वहा जिंक पाइराइट, लिग्नाइट, आयरन पाइराइट काप्पर पाइराइट और राक फ़ासफेट बहुत बड़ी मात्रा मे पाए जाते हैं। इस के बावजूद राजस्थान मे खाद का कारखाना लगाने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा केवल-मात्र कागजी कार्यवाही हो चल रही है।

राजस्थान मे झामर कोटा और सलादीपुरा मे पाइराईट बडी मात्रा मे एवेलेवल है और राक फासफेट का डिपाजिट करीब करीब 100 मिलियन टन बताया जाता है, जिस की क्वालिटी 20 से 35 परसेंट तक है सलादीपुरा मे सल्फर कनटेन्ट 30 परसेंट आन एन एवेरेज है और वहा पाइराइट का डिपाजिट 22 2 मिलियन टन है। राजस्थान मे इतने बडे डिपाजिट्स के बावजूद वहा फ़ासफेटिक फर्टलाइजर का कारखाना लगाने के बारे मे सरकार की जो रफतार रही है वह शोचनीय है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने इस बारे मे लिखा और प्लानिग कमीशन मे इस की चर्चा होने के बाद एक कमेटी वर्किंग ग्रुप के तौर पर बनाई गई। उस कमेटी ने 11 मई, 1969 को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, जिस मे उस ने कहा

"In the light of the conclusions reached in the foregoing paragraph, there seems to be a *prima facie* case for establishing manufacturing facilities to produce complex fertiliser in Rajasthan The pattern envisaged at present is to produce Complex fertilizer both Udaipur and Saladipura appear to be potantial locations"

उस के बाद फर्टलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को कहा गया कि वह पद्रह महीने के अन्दर अन्दर इस बारे म प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट बनाए और उस पर कार्यवाही करे। मुझे अफसोस है कि आज तक वह रिपोर्ट नही बनी और राजस्थान सरकार और राजस्थान के लोगो की लगातार माग के बावजूद इस बारे मे कुछ नही हुआ। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की अन्तिम मीटिंग 14 अप्रैल, 1971 को हुई, उस मीटिंग मे भी यह कहा गया कि राजस्थान मे पानी है, बिजली है– बिजली एक्सैस मात्रा मे है और अन्य स्टेटस की तरह वहा बिजली की कमी नही है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद सरकार की ओर से कोई कदम नही उठाया गया 1969 मे यह योजना एनविसेज की गई थी और आज 1974 आ गया है। पचम पच-वर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप भी तैयार हो गया है। उस मे भी

कहीं यह नहीं कहा गया है कि राजस्थान में कोई फासफेटिक फर्टलाइजर का कारखाना लगाने का विचार है। क्या हम इस गति से काम करके खाद की समस्या का कोई हल निकाल सकते हैं ?

हम हर साल फासफेटिक फर्टलाइजर के इम्पोर्ट पर बहुत बडी धनराशि खर्च करते हैं, जब कि हमारे देश मे फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी है। इसके बावजूद जिस रफ्तार से यह मंत्रालय काम कर रहा है उस से मुझे यह नही लगता है कि पांचवी क्या छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में भी राजस्थान में फासफेटिक फर्टलाइजर का कारखाना लगाने के बारे में कोई कदम उठाया जा सकेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि खाद के उत्पादन के मामले में जिस अर्जेन्सी की जरूरत है, इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा उस अर्जेन्सी से काम नही किया जा रहा है। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहिये कि राजस्थान में सलादीपुरा मे, जहा पाइराइट का बहुत भारी भंडार है, वहां पानी प्रचुर मात्रा में है और बिजली की कोई कमी नही है, इसी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान जल्दी ही खाद का कारखाना लगाया जायेगा।

यह राजस्थान का ही सवाल नही है। मैं यह बात किसी प्रान्तीय दृष्टिकोण से नही कह रहा हूं। मैं राष्ट्र की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान ही ऐसा राज्य है, जिसमें फासफेटिक फर्टलाइजर के उत्पादन के लिये सभी आवश्यक चीजें उपलब्ध हैं, और वे अकेले राजस्थान में ही हैं, उसके अलावा ऐसा कोई प्रान्त नही है।

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

17.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

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18 00 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

FORGED CAR PERMIT CASE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have to speak on this racket of forged car permit. I have in my possession documents and information. Mr. Borooah looks almost surprised; he knows all about it. This racket is the creation of the Government and the Government is the author of this blackmarketing in motor cars. What have you done? You have created two classes of people. One is the privileged and the other is the non-privileged. The non-privileged person even if he could muster resources he will grow old before he can think of a car. But for the privileged class he jumps the queue and there are no rules and regulations. On a particular day, not in the distant past, the waiting list for Ambassador cars was 36039 and for Fiat it was 51179. For scooters the figures could not be contained in a foolscap page. The present rules that govern the distribution of cars is as old as 1959, and the new cars till this date have commanded a high premium under the patronage of the Government. The politicians of the ruling party, officials and crooks started prospering and thriving. They were making hay while the sun was shining. Can you imagine that banks went out of their way to give them guarantee, of course for a bakshis. I tell you Mr. Chairman that a single bank undertook guarantee to the tune of Rs. 14 lakhs, for the purchase of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

cars For the non-privileged class it is mandatory that they should keep a deposit of Rs 2 000 For privileged class it is not necessary, because you believe in socialism and you believe in fair play? Once a Minister got such an allotment, then he suddenly ceased to be the Minister. I am not saying that this is going to happen to you, Mr. Pai, but do not forget the reshuffle

SHRI M C DAGA (Pali) Please speak on the subject

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Who is the Chairman?

SHRI M C DAGA: I am

MR CHAIRMAN That remark is not right even in a lighter vein You should not say so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. The Minister ceased to be the Minister, but the car came Not in-frequently when allocations are made to the privileged class they give a car and collect a pie for it That is known to Mr. Pai, to the Government and that is known to the politicians all around us. In the recent past the premium ranged between 3000 and 8000 rupees for a new car Previously I know that in Bombay it was even more. This has become possible because of the ever-growing pile of black-money that the Government has been encouraging If there was no blackmoney this premium on car and black-marketing on cars would have been very difficult But then there are patron saints of the ruling party, the manufacturers of the cars Can you imagine that they get 2 per cent of the total production to sell after their free will? What a wonderful arrangement! Now what are the quantities which have been produced? The Hindustan Motors the great Birlas Then there are the General Motors In 1971 the production of passenger cars was 25657 and in 1972 it was 25757 Two per cent of the cars, that is 500 cars in a year ,manufactured go to the black-market. They are doing that. I can tell you that. Take for example, Premier Automobiles, Bombay. Passenger cars produced in 1971 were 12,821. In 1972, it has increased to 13.703 There again, it is the same thing

These people are thriving because firstly they have not spelt out clearly a national integrated transport policy. To suit the conditions of some very very important persons, they have not fixed rigidly the priorities. What about public transport? Late Dr. Gadgil—poor man he had to die of heart failure, due to shock—was all for public transport Somebody was producing a small car and this gentleman who understood economics, resisted that he disapproved that and he was all for public transport That was rejected After that, Planning Commission was dissolved. I am told the late great man, while he was going back to Poona, when he was getting into the train, said 'Gadgil has rejected many, but today. Gadgil stands rejected' This is all about public transport and small car.

Then, about scooters, when the demand is 2,10,000, the production, at least in theory—I won't come to the point of production far in excess of the licensed capacity—is 1,12 288 So, a poor man who cannot get into a bus in Delhi or in Nagpur—since you come from Nagpur, Mr Chairman, I must mention this—or in a big metropolis, a poor clerk or a poor man, if he goes in for a scooter, he cannot afford it. Today a scooter which should not cost more than Rs 3.500 is being sold at Rs. 8,000—10,000. (*Interruptions*). So, Sir when the minimum demnad is 2,10,000 scooters, they have taken care to see that 1,12,000 scooters are produced—at least in theory. What happens when you create this gap? As *New Statesman* has very rightly described, this Government and this party has converted the whole country into a vast black-market This black-marketing in motor car business is also one of this

I now want to ask Mr. Pai with whom we had a vigorous dialogue in the morning—he must be dreaming about big built, prosperous Americans coming and visiting his Ministry's corridors—why don't you take us into confidence although we may be few in the House today? What is, to your information, the production in excess of licensed and installed capacity. My information is, all these automobile producers are producing, like other manufacturers, far in excess of licensed capacity and that is finding its way straight into the black-market. They are being sold at a premium of Rs. 5,000 Rs. 8,000, Rs. 10;000 etc. Where do these cars come from unless they are produced? If they are produced, why can't they put their finger on the right pie and take charge of the distribution and marketing of it to prevent black-marketing. Of course, they deliberately want the black-market to flourish That is why, there is this 2 per cent permission to the manufacturers This is the position

Then, there are certain other things I mentioned it already What sort of racket is this? In Madhya Pradesh, it is said 'a former Minister and a Congress Legislator in the present House, Mr K V. L. Guru, had bought two Fiat Cars with a single permit.' I would like to know how that is possible.

There is another serious accusation:

"MPs and Brigadier in auto racket.

The Central Bureau of Investigation has secured some more convictions including those of 2 MPs and a Brigadier for illegally selling automobiles."

These blackmarketeers function and flourish under Government patronage and connivance. How are the rules framed? A man can book as many cars as he likes; there is no restriction. A non-privileged man will never dare to do it because he does not have the resources to pay a few thousand rupees for every booking. Only those with a pile of black money. who have a share in the Rs. 17,000 crores of black money can do it. They can book as many cars as they want, not others.

We have seen that very recently in Lucknow a dealer was selling hundred brand new jeeps which have been only used to deliver the ruling party to power for two months, at a discount of Rs. 6,000. Mr. T. A. Pai's company, have paid him this Rs. 6,00 Yet, I know Mr. Pai's reply will be, "Government is very serious about checking black-market" and we shall put on our earphones to listen to him! Then whole thing is a racket with Government's connivance.

In 1971 elections, we know this scandal of over 700 jeeps which came to the ruling party from the defence quota. Yes, defence quota—country's security, priority, top secret. I talked to one of the manufacturers who had jeep production. They said, "What can we do? We were given a mandate and we had to give. If we did not, we shall be put into great difficulty." The great man, the then chief of the New India Assurance created a hire-purchase company overnight and they were given these jeeps. They became defaulters by prior arrangement and so the jeeps had to be surrendered. The hire-purchase financier took charge of the jeeps and they found their way into the black market. They have a right to new jeeps for conquering *garbi* and we are made to pay for it

In this case under debate, in reply to a question, they would not even give the names of these blackmarketeers. I am told Mr. Sagar Suri is one of the main actors. I would like to be corrected if I am wrong—Mr Sagar Suri who is the key man in the racket is also a distributor of Maruti Ltd.! Therefore, names cannot be divulged because it will destroy the image of some VIP in this country.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): Scandalous lies.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I got a bunch of letters from Punjab about Mr Prabodh Chandra. I had to send them to the Speaker because I did not want to deal with such obnoxious things. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You settle your private matters outside.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Once you say that, I would not go into that. Only, you keep the House in order

MR CHAIRMAN: For that you must cooperate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At the moment I am cooperating, but not so somebody from your side

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Sir, on a point of order It is the convention in the House not to name people who are not here to defend themselves. He has been naming people saying "so and so is responsible". Decency and conventions of the House demand that he should not name people outside.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How does he know that I have not given notice under rule 353?

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur). Maruti is not a man!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, many cars were allotted in the names of senior officials who are non-existent. This case took place in December 1973 and almost five months have passed. In reply to my Unstarred Question No. 1242 dated 28th February they gave a very evasive reply, which is next to nothing We want to know the names of those culprits who are involved in this racket so that people will know who is what. But the Government have suddenly become their saviours and protectors. Today I shall be grateful if Shri Pai gives the names and tell us all about them.

Another serious matter is the import of foreign cars. One Governor, who is under their command, in spite of the fact that he is in possesion of one imported car, imported another car. There is another big person whom I cannot name. In a country where 70 per cent of the people are below the poverty line, the President or the Rashtrapati imported a six-door Mercedez It was kept a secret and it was brought under darkness from Bombay dockyard to Delhi.

SHRI S M BANERJEE Even its colour is dark!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU· These are all miserable comments on their performance. I want Shri Pai to spell out what is his priority—is his priority for a small car for individuals, or for feathering his nest, or for the Maruti car of the Prime Minister's son or for the public transport? This is a very serous matter. You have to take courage in both hands and tell us the position.

For the distributorship of Maruti they are collecting a minimum of Rs 3 lakhs A man who gives Rs 3 lakhs must have black money and he has got to earn that amount of money when he sells that car That means that you are encouraging black money in a big way. I want specific replies to these questions.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would like to know from the hon Minister whether any final decision has been taken regarding the judgment of the Supreme Court in which they have said that the price of car had to be revised every six months This is something unimaginable. The manufacturers are taking advantage of this Secondly, have the Government made up its mind to take over all the factories manufacturing cars, Birlas, Premier and even Maruti! It is a fact

that at present a racket is going on in Delhi, both in those cars which are manufactured in the country and also in the imported cars by the STC. I am sorry, I think the hon. Minister must be concerned with that, that there is a serious racket going on, where foreign cars are sold with the help of STC.

My last question is whether the present Ministry headed by Shri T. A. Pai has really taken a decision to concentrate more on the manufacture of public conveyance than on the manufacture of cars like Ambassador, Fiat, etc. After all, whether it is a privilege or no-privilege, anybody who has a car is a privileged person. I would like to know whether he has a list of names of those MPs and Ministers who have taken cars and are not using them.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, जाली परमिट के सवाल पर यह आधे घंटे की चर्चा चल रही है। जाली परमिट इसीलिये धडल्ले से चल रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में मोटर गाडियों की कमी है और इस वजह से दाम भी ज्यादा हो गया है तथा ब्लैक मार्केट दाम तो मनमाने तरीके से वसूल। जाता है। मैं इसके बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हू कि ब्लैक-मार्केट में कार खरीदने वाले लोग इतने हिम्मतवार हो गये है कि वे एम० पी० लोगों के घरों में भी जाने लगे हैं। मैं इसलिये कह रहा हू कि मेरे घर मे खुद ..... (**व्यवधान**)।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (**ग्वालियर**) : कौन था, नाम बताइये। (व्यवधान)।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे घर में जो हमारे सम्बन्धी थे उनमे एक आदमी कहता है कि साहब आप गाडी लेकर हमको दिलवा दो तो हम 5 हजार ज्यादा दगे। तो इस तरह की बात चल रही है। बहुत सारे एम० पीज० है, लोग उनके पास जाते होंगे और मालूम नही हम में से कौन क्या करता है मुझे उनकी जानकारी तो पूरी नही है। तो इसलिये मैंने बताया कि स्थिति यहा तक पहुंच चुकी है और ब्लैकमनी रखने वाले ही ऐसा करते हैं क्योंकि जो पसीने का पैसा कमाता है वह कार कहां से खरीद सकेगा। तो यह आज परस्थिति हमारे देश की है। सही मानों में सालों आप पंक्ति में खडे रहिये लेकिन कार की सप्लाई नही होती किन्तु जो ब्लैक-मार्केट दाम देने के लिये तैयार है वे जब चाहे, जितनी चाहे, कार, जीप और स्कूटर सभी कुछ ले लेते है। इस प्रकार स्थिति बडी गम्भीर है। मैं एक बात तो माननीय मंत्री जी से ह जानना चाहता हू क्या आपने पता लगाया है कि जितने लोग कार खरीदते है उनमें से कितना परसेन्टेज ऐसा है जो ब्लैक-मनी के सहारे कार खरीदता है ताकि देश को मालूम हो सके कि कार पर चढने वाले कैसे महानुभाव है ?

दूसरे-क्या इस बात की खबर आपको है कि यह जो एम्बेसेडर कार है उसकी क्वालिटी पहले के मुकाबले मे बहुत ज्यादा गड़बड है और उसके बावजूद दाम बढते जा रहे है। यदि इस बात की जानकारी गवर्नमेंट को है तो दाम भी न बढे और साथ साथ क्वालिटी भी गढबढ न हो, इसके लिए आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है या करना चाहते है ?

तीसरे-आपने कहा है कि जाली परमिट के बारे मे जाच हो रही है और मिनिस्ट्री के दो आफिसरों को भी आपने सस्पेन्ड किया है तथा कुछ और लोग भी है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हु वह 'कुछ और लोग' कौन से है ? जब हमें मालूम होगा तो अन्दाजा हो सकेगा कि किसका सम्बन्ध कहा से है। इसलिए क्या मेहरवानी करके आप बतायेंगे कि वे और लोग कौन है और उन और लोगों के खिलाफ आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है। इन बातों का जानकारी आप दे।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

आखिर मे मैं भी इस बात की माग करता हूं कि अगर आप इन तमाम समस्याओ का समाधान निकालना चाहते हैं, ब्लैक -मार्केट म कार न बिके, कीमत कम हो और जाली परमिट न बेचे जाएे तो कार उद्योग का राष्ट्रीकरण ही एक इलाज ह, इसके बारे मे आपका क्या कहना है और तमाम गडबडियो को देखते हुए इस बात पर विचार करके आप तुरन्त कोई कार्यवाही करेगे या नही।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय . सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या यह बात सही है कि देश मे कारो कि माग ज्यादा है और उत्पादन कम है तथा इसके कारण जो आप वितरण प्रणाली है वह बहुत दोषपूर्ण है इसके कारण ही काफी गडबडिया होती है? मै जानना चाहता ह आपके सामने कितने ऐसे केसेज आए है जिन केसेज मे गडबडी हुई है——क्या [illegible] आप बताएंगे [illegible] यह बात सही है कि इस सम्बन्ध [illegible] आप कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। [illegible] कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहते है। क्या इस समय जो आवश्यकता है उसको [illegible] प्राइवेट क्षेत्र मे भी आप कार बनाने के कुछ लाइसेंस देना चाहते है ताकि उत्पादन बढे इसके लिए आपने कौन से उपाय किए है? साथ ही क्या आप बताएगे कि भारत के नागरिक और सरकारी अफसर जो विदेशो मे काम करते है, वहा गाडी खरीदते है और काफी समय के बाद गाडी पुरानी होने पर यदि उसको भारत लाना चाहे तो क्या आप छूट देगे ताकि यहा जो आवश्यकता है उसकी काफी पूर्ति हो सके-क्या इस प्रकार का आपका विचार है?

इसके अतिरिक्त अभी जो नया कारखाना मारुति नाम का खुला है उसकी जो एजेन्सी दी जा रही है वह बहुत बडे पैमाने पर लोगो को दी जा रही है और एक एजेन्सी का [illegible] लाख रुपया लिया जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हू [illegible] लोगो को एजेन्सी दी गई है उनकी संख्या कितनी है और कितना पैसा वे जमा कर चुके है तथा कब तक वह कार आने वाली है?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T A PAI) I am thankful to my friend Shri Bosu, for raising this discussion I would have replied to many of these points which have been raised in this debate when my Demands came up before the House. I was only regretting that I was not given that chance and now I have it

Shri Bosu has spoken the truth, but not the whole truth He is right that the demand for car exceeds the production He is right when he says that there is a long waiting list both for cars and scooters He is right when he says that cars are the privilege of or are meant for the privileged class He is right when he says that because of the shortages, cars are being sold also in the black market Evidently he is suggesting some remedies for all these things Control is one of them According to him control has been abused

I would like to bring to his notice—it was true —that the management had a quota of 2 per cent till last year But last May we cancelled it I had to face this argument as to why I should not permit the management to have this quota also be allocated I said I have to do away with the quota and give it to the doctors and nurses who do not have to wait in the long waiting list The member will be happy that the allegation he has made that in respect of a number of cars and all that where the management could make money—(*Interruptions*) I can only say that I am not responsible for what had happened earlier I can only tell him that having now taken note of that, wherever the loopholes are there, in order to see that they are plugged, I have taken this decision and, therefore, he question does not arise He

asked whether they are manufacturing more than the licensed capacity. They do not manufacture. But they can and whatever they manufacture, will be brought into the books. There is no doubt about that ....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you not in the know of the fact that particularly scooter manufacturers are producing far in excess of their licensed capacity?

SHRI T. A. PAI: They are permitted to manufacture upto 25 per cent excess of their capacity. So, if they confine their excess production to 25 per cent, they will not be violating.... (*Interruptions*) If you have any specific charges, I will be happy to get it investigated. I am only telling you that so far as we are aware, it is not so. It is true that there is a long waiting list, even for scooters and the black market prices that you have indicated for cars are not true for all cars. At least now it is not true. Formerly, the black market price was as high as Rs. 12,000 for Premier President and perhaps Rs. 3,000—4,000 for Hindustan. Now the Hindustan is available at a discount. I am not saying because of the non-availability of petrol and all that, but the demand is not so keen. Now my problem of course is to preserve the automobile industry that we have. We are still not quite satisfied with the type of cars that we make. Some of them are obsolete, but I am not very particular that we should have the latest designs in cars. It is enough if they run well, they have good engines and they are safe for people to travel. And, with that object, we are trying to see that the quality of the car is controlled as much as we possibly can. Now Hindustan came forward with a suggestion that they must change their entire design and all that, which would cost about Rs. 10 crores and we have not agreed. And I may also tell you this. Mr. Bosu has remarked that I would be happy to receive big, American gentlemen in my office. I don't get flattered by meeting anyone and I am not bothered who meets me. If I take a decision, it is solely in the interest of the country, without having any other regard and I can assure the House on that. Therefore, when he made those observations, I know that he did not mean it seriously, but he thought I would be flattered, I know that. I have seen many great people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said about the policy your party is following. They are part and parcel of multinational organisations and you have even thought of negotiating with them. I will not touch them with a barge-pole. That is my attitude.....

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not sure what he would do if he was in power, if the interests of the country had to be safeguarded. So far as I am concerned while I agree that multinational companies must be controlled and all that, whether I would touch them with a barge pole or not, I am not prepared to say. If I don't want to deal with them, I don't want to deal with them, that is all. If their intervention in the country's affairs is going to cause as problems we shall certainly not do it. But, on the whole he has argued that black-market survives. Other hon. Members made one specific point that there is not enough production. If he had said, now don't produce cars, close them down....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes.

SHRI T. A. PAI: No, no. You won't say that. Then you will come to me and say, take it over. Because the very demand that has now come forward is to nationalise it. Why? Because in each case you will be throwing out 10,000 to 12,000 persons out of employment in each factory. Then that consideration comes; you want the cars to be made....

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the nationalised sector you will produce cars, won't you?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am saying, the point is, whether the cars should be made. If you say people should not go in car, the only answer is, car should not be made. If a car is made whether in the public sector or the private sector, somebody has to use it. When the production is low, when demand is great, I agree, only the privileged few will have them. We are perpetuating a system where, more and more, even having a car is a status symbol. In western countries like Sweden people are taking to bicycles. But here, use of a bicycle, use of a motor-cycle. use of a car, use of an imported car, divides the society into different categories. Well, Sir, I cannot help it..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I use my legs.

SHRI T. A. PAI: There again people who can afford, when they say that they can afford and still use their legs, belong to one category because millions of people walk without even saying that they are walking. So in any case I hope nobody will take credit for these things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I can also use my legs provided I have four legs.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as taking over of the industry is concerned, well, is it true that if we had thought of one type, one design, and brought into mass production, we would have been able to even bring down the prices. But today though the price of the three units which are there are not quite up to the mark, still, I am happy that the Premiers are securing an export order of 2,000 cars to Indonesia this year. We should be proud of that. Such things are also happening, and I hope we will not condemn ourselves too much.

In any case, the question of nationalising the car industry is not being taken up because, what we are going to nationalise is not worth-nationalising. From that point of view—from the assets and that sort of thing—the whole industry will have to be re-vamped. But, in the meantime, we will have to try to improve their quality and we will have to try to see to the question of distribution. I was surprised that every Member who spoke has spoken about this thing namely that Members of Parliament are abusing this privilege.

If I had made that remark, there would have been privilege issue against me because, they would have said that I am holding the whole House to contempt. The Members of Parliament have been provided with this facility so that they can discharge their duties and responsibilities both in their constituencies as well as in Delhi. But, if somebody has abused this privilege, then, I think they are as human as anybody else. Nobody is super-human because he has come into this House. Whose-ever's name has come to our notice who has violated those regulations, we are taking action against him. (*Interruptions*). In fact we refer to the C.B.I. But. I do not know what happens to it. Ever since I took over this Ministry, I requested the Speaker to take over this privilege of allotment of a car from me because I did not want this doubtful privilege of making allotment of cars to anybody. I am quite unhappy about this It is much more useful to give this privilege to him so that he may decide who should be given a car or a scooter. We are now happy about this control system that we have made. He has taken it over from us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: So, we have to take the car from the Speaker!

SHRI T. A. PAI: Yes. If my office puts up a note that this M.P.

took the Car only last year, he would not get it again. I cannot allow the whole image of my House to be brought down. Therefore, this privilege is given to the Speaker so that he may decide who should have it and who should not have it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is only the Speaker or the Chairman who can use the scooter or a car!

MR. CHAIRMAN: This privilege is not given to the Chairman. We do not want it. One thing must be agreed that cases of misuse of power by M.Ps are very few and we should not malign or condemn the entire body. So, that is clear.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Shri Bosu has asked me as to how is it possible to gain black money in the trade.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know how many M.Ps. have taken cars and how many of them are using them, because in North Avenue or in South Avenue, in all the garages, there are no motor cars.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That means you do not have cars.

SHRI T. A PAI: This is what I say. Allegations are made indirectly against a Member of Parliament in this House, which I would not do. I would only say that this happens because, the temptation, as my friend Shri Ramavatar Shastri said, is that if people could approach the M.Ps.. they could get the car. Let me know how many M.P.'s have succeeded in getting the cars out of the M.Ps recommendation Let me assure you that the M.Ps cannot influence us in that regard Even if they try to do that, it is wrong and it would not be acceded to. But, in any case, he wants to know how the black money is used for buying the cars, how it is permitted and how we tolerate it.

The point now is that you cannot transfer a car within two years after getting this permit. But, the people do buy the car, keep the registration in their name and allow someone else to use that car. By and large such people are very few. If you are going to follow it up, even every money-lender who lends money against the car will say that since it is mortgaged to him, he is entitled to use it. The only answer in the long run is large-scale production. And, therefore, in the matter of scooters, we have made every attempt to see that at least by the end of 1980 our production goes up to four lakhs. Continuously from one lakh, it would be stepped up.

So far as revision of prices is concerned it is quite an unhappy experience for me that in every six months, taking into consideration the facts about the increase in wages or increase in the cost of raw material or increase in the cost of components, I decide, every January and every June, the prices. The manufacturers now complain that we are reluctant to give them the price which is due to them and which is recommended by the cost Accounts Branch. Every six months they are pushed up. Ultimately the cars are meant only for the affluent society, as my hon. friend pointed out. Personally I would feel that there is no sense in having a control of this type where the privileged people are entitled to get the car at cheaper prices who thereby create a black market for it. It would be more legitimate to see what is to be controlled and what should not be.

As was rightly stated, some sections of the people who want the cars are being classified as privileged few who render essential service to the country while others have to deposit Rs. 4,000/- and wait in the long queue. I can tell you that even the deposits in the case of Premier Cars will be about Rs. 25,000/- and people are waiting with a hope that they will get a car. But, here is a case where even if you

[Shri T. A. Pai]

belong to the privileged section and if you are a Member of Parliament or if you belong to certain categories, you are entitled to the allotment out of turn which, I do not think, is fair. But, in the circumstances, we are applying our mind to see how to get over this problem. If we do not allow this legitimate right, the factories will have to be closed down. Even after nationalisation we may have to take the blame that prices will go up. It is inevitable that we have to look at the problem as it is. What is the justification for providing cars to people who could afford to pay a higher price and showing it as a legitimate price in their books? The taxes of the Government are also collected. This is one part of it and I entirely agree that the country should have concentrated its attention to building up a public transport system and production of more commercial vehicles. In a country like ours personal transport must be given a second place. Public transport should be the first essential thing. Therefore, last year, the Ministry decided that instead of 5 per cent quota out of the total production of 47,000 or 48,000 cars, we should raise it to 15 per cent so that more and more taxis are made available. This time when the price rise came, we were anxious to see that the interests of the taxi drivers are protected. Though we have nothing to do with them directly, we ourselves suggested to the Ministry of Transport that from year to year the transportation must also be allowed. For people who have gone in for these taxis we have decided to allow them to use 5 per cent of the cars to be used as taxis.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are going on strike from tomorrow. They are starving because of the petroleum prices. Unless you give them more petrol at low price, the taxis will be off the roads. I can tell you that they are going on strike from tomorrow and we support that.

SHRI T. A. PAI: People will be continuously going on strike because they have one grievance or other. I am only saying that I agree with you that they have to pay a high price. We have also provided for the scheme even for the educated unemployed to become taxi drivers and run them. They have to pay a very heavy interest rate on the bank borrowings whether they get it from the public banks or from the money lenders. In addition to that they have to pay a high price for petrol. The real problem of the taxi drivers is the excessive price of petrol. And ultimately the burden will be passed on to the passenger because he has to make use of some transport. Therefore, to the extent possible for us we have been pressurising the commercial vehicle manufacturers to produce more and more chassis for buses so that the demands of the States Road Transport Corporation could be met. This also means more buses but less lorries. Anyway we are trying to strike a balance. The question on this subject that was brought up was about the false permits that were issued. In a year my ministry allots 20,000 cars and scooters. The complaint is about the faked permits. Thirty faked permits' cases arose in the whole year between September 1973 and December, 1973. Fifteen people are involved. Once when our ministry came to know of it that there were some forged permits in circulation, we ourselves took up the responsibility of filing a police complaint and, as a result, fifteen people have been accused by the police.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We would like to know the names because it is very essential. Who are they who are destroying the economy of the country taking recourse to black market for which we have become world famous now? Let us have the names. Why are you withholding the names? It surprises us.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Whether I tell you the names or not, I am telling you this much that 15 persons have been accused by the police and they are preparing the chargesheet. Allegation against them is forgery. And therefore the signatures of the persons have been sent for verification, who are accused of forgery. The case is before the police. By discussing it over here I do not want to provide you the arguments. The assurance that I can give you is this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Bosu, you have also the knowledge of law. I can tell you that unless you satisfy yourselves that their signatures are forged, by the finding of the handwriting or fingerprint experts, it would not be possible to give the names.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I want to convince the hon. Member 15 persons were accused. Two of them are UDCs in my Ministry. They are supposed to have passed on these permit forms to those people in order to do this; eight people are the distributors' men, and five people are connected with the distributors or salesmen or something like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister did not want to disclose the names At least, he can give us the names of the distributors.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not going to give out the names If the police charges are disproved, I cannot say that the distributors are involved. So, I do not want to complicate the case. If he wants to know the names, I shall give them to him privately, but I do not want to prejudice the case which I am very particular should go through

I can only tell him that out of these 35 cars. 33 had been taken delivery of, and 33 out of these have been taken delivery of by the police through the court and they have been given back to them on the assurance that they would produce them. Not only the people who are involved in the forgery case but even people who have purchased or bought the cars have committed an offence under the Control Order. As I went through the list, I found that five or six names were names of Government servants. I thought that my hon friend would tell me that there were Government servants involved...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said that Senior Government officers are involved.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I say that I went through the list When I found Government servants' names, I went into it further, and I found that the permits were prepared in the names of Government servants, giving their departments. But those servants did not exist in the Government

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said that that they did not exist. If he reads the debates tomorrow, he will find that I have myself said that.

SHRI T A. PAI: They did not exist. Otherwise, I could have immediately taken action against the so-called government servants who had taken them. but unfortunately those people did not exist.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fictitious government servants.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, fictitious names.

SHRI T A. PAI: The case is with the police and I would only give the assurance that we are particular that it should be taken to its logical end. Since the decision to file this complaint was by our Ministry, we are taking every step to see that this kind of thing is put a stop to.

We have also made changes in the rules of allocation, because we have found out how this could happen. When permits were issued, one permit was sent to the manufacturer, another copy of it was sent to the buyer or

[Shri T. A. Pai.]

the allottee, and the manufacturer got in touch with the allottee to make enquiries about which type of car he wanted and also through which dealer he would like to have it. We found that usually the cars were not allotted by the dealers unless they got the letter or communication from the manufacturer. In this case, the *modus operandi* that was used was that the dealers themselves on production of the permits had allotted the cars. So, we have taken care to see that this is tightened. We have also made certain changes in procedure. I do not know whether it is wise for me to tell the House what I have changed, because we have got a society which is continuously busy trying to overcome every rule that we have made or make. So. I hope the hon. Member will take this assurance from me that we have taken sufficient care to see that this is not repeated.

Many interesting points have been brought up before the House about the automobile industry including the Maruti car I must say that the Maruti car was sent for testing, because all along we were insisting that it should be tested by the VRD.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: After four extensions of the letter of intent. I am only stating the facts

SHRI T. A PAI: That does not matter. If my hon. friend would agree to leave alone to whichever company it may belong, he does not want the American people here, but he wants indigenous manufacturers to take up the car...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Government.

SHRI T. A. PAI: When the letter of intent was given, it was said that the car prototype would be produced in six months...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have provoked me. What happened to the collaboration that you had, that you were almost going to enter into, with Renault of France? You have spent Rs. 15 lakhs in drawing up a project.

MR CHAIRMAN. It is a good thing we do not have foreign collaboration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. It was because he is the Prime Minister's son, that that was not proceeded with. Do not provoke me.

MR CHAIRMAN: Is it not a good thing that we are not going in for foreign collaboration? This is purely indigenous.

SHRI T A. PAI: Eleven people had been given these letters of intent four renewals have been given to all uniformly. Anyway, what is more important is that the prototype has stood the test very well It has run 10.000 kms Also, so far as engine performance is concerned, it has been quite good That is all the information I am able to give now

The promise is that it will be far cheaper than any car made in India so far. At present, I do not want to discuss this I only wanted to bring this to your notice because I did not want the impression to go round that it escaped me anything which I might not mention should not be taken as an admission. Therefore, I wanted to refer to it.

MR CHAIRMAN: How soon do you think the car is coming on the road?

SHRI T. A PAI· It is already on the road.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am talking of commercial production.

SHRI T. A. PAI: It depends on our giving the industrial licence yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How soon you are giving it?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is under process.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Merely because he happens to be a son of our Prime Minister, it is not to be discouraged. We want that as soon as possible, the cheaper car, good car, must come on the road.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are putting questions to the Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think I am entitled to.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are not. I am sorry to say it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can intervene.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In what manner?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can ask for further clarification. The issue was raised here. You were not here then.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I was here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The issue of Maruti was raised.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are in the Chair to regulate the proceedings of the House; you are not to recommend the Prime Minister's son.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His name was brought in the debate. I am entitled to get clarification for the debate. I am within the rules. This decision of mine is final. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: When in the Chair. how can you seek clarification?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You canot. This is highly objectionable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not. I am within the rules. I am perfectly within the rules.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If you want to take part in the debate, please come to the floor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of taking part in the debate. You show me the rule under which I cannot do it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are taking part in the debate while in the Chair. Under which rule can you do it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not taking part in the debate. I can ask questions in the debate to get clarification. That is what have done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can you ask questions of the Minister when you are in the Chair?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clarification of points raised in the debate. I can ask questions on that. If the members raise a point, I can ask for clarification

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You have been saying that this is an indigenous car and it should be encouraged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So what?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is not proper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why not?

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) Yo were asking when is the licence going to be given to him

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am perfectly within the rules.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not agree.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I wanted to get from the hon. Minister

was whether he is aware, or he is not, that the Maruti distributors are paying Rs. 3 lakhs in cash to get the distributorship. What will happen? The man who pays Rs. 3 lakhs off the record has to recover a multiple of that amount when he sells the car. That is how blackmarket will be generated again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had asked it. He will answer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have nothing against anybody making a venture, if he is fit for doing it. I suppose you have been here since 1972.. (*Interruptions*). You came in a bye-election. Our allegations were; use of office, showing favours and making everything available under the sun. Otherwise, we have nothing anybody making an enterprise. But in principle. as a Communist spokesman,, we oppose this business going into the private sector where Rs. 20 crores is involved. It may be a small car, but it is not small money. Here is a boy who was getting Rs. 748 in a bank..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked the question. and he is replying to it. His point was that he was replying to it. That was why he was coming to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are mindful of the facts, and I am thankful to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to make another speech?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. I only wanted the Minister to reply to it. He is very good to the House and he has tried to give a lot of information although, naturally, he cannot give out certain things—

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ask your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only asking whether he is aware or not of the fact that those people are collecting Rs. 3 lakhs..

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is precisely what you have asked.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If he is aware of it, what is he doing about it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not know personally—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am thankful to the Minister because that was my question.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I often hear allegations of this type from my hon. friends in the Opposition, but that does not concern my Ministry—who are the dealers, who has been given the dealer-ship, and how much money has been received and so on. (*Interruptions*). So far as I am concerned. I have to say that the letter of intent was given and then,—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I thought you have a collective functioning. I did not know whether you wanted to be an estrich and hide your head in the sand so that they cannot see you.

SHRI T. A. PAI: My hon. friend is justified in abusing me collectively. I do not deny any responsibility so far as collective responsibility is concerned.But I must also say that it is not my function—whether the money the dealers have given to Maruti is black or white, because I think no sensible person would give as dealer's deposit black money and get it recorded in the books because at any time it is open. But in any case, I would like to say that after all it is a matter which concerns the Finance Ministry and the taxation department. If any irregularity is admitted, I would not like to make any commitment nor by saying anything I admit the allegations that have been made by my hon. friend.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It will mean more black market.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has replied to it .You may not agree with him but that is a different matter.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as the other car is concerned, we are trying to see with a little investment. Premier President is allowed to expand from 14,000 to 18,000 cars. I hope this will also reduce the pressure, because we found that it was possible to develop an export market for this car. This car competed against the Fiat of Italy and also Toyota of Japan, and still, if any other country has preferred this car. I hope he will not go on making adverse comments on our production if there is a chance of improving our market outside.

18.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 18, 1974|Chaitra 28, 1896 (Saka).

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